INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 225 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Hitler Finds A Champion In Ll. G.

Welsh Wizard Praises Nazi Raj

GERMANY DOESN'T WANT WAR, HE SAYS

But Fears Attack By Russia And Suspects Franco-Soviet Pact

Herr Hitler

LONDON, September 21.

Germany does not want war, but fears attack by Russia and is suspicious of the Franco-Russian Pact said Mr. Lloyd George in an interview to "Reuter" on his recent visit to Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George

He added that he had never seen a happier people than the Germans. Hitler was one of the greatest men he had met.

He found everywhere in Germany deep respect for Britain and profound desire to remain on the most friendly terms with her.—Reuter.

TEST OF FITNESS OF YOUNG RECRUITS

Most Important Army Manoeuvres Near Rhineland Zone

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

The most important German army manoeuvres since the beginning of the war opened near the remilitarised Rhineland Zone, West Germany, this morning in the presence of Herr Hitler, War Minister von Blomberg, General Goering, General Fritsch and Admiral Raeder.

Two army corps with full technical and mechanical equipment are participating in the exercises which are designed to test the training of young recruits. Many troops marched for long distances to the manoeuvres area.—Reuter.

REBEL THREAT TO MADRID

Messages Dropped From Air Ask People To Yield To Avoid Bloodshed

LISBON, Sept. 21.

According to a newspaper report the Government cruiser "Jaime primero", three destroyers and one submarine are en route to (? Oran) to surrender to the insurgents.

A terrific attack on the Madrid is threatened in the messages dropped at the Capital by 25 insurgent bombers, according to a message, from Gen. Franco's headquarters, which advises the population to surrender and avoid unnecessary bloodshed.—Reuter.

Spanish Govt. Troops Make Further Advance In Alcazar

MADRID, Sept. 21.

After a day of bitter fighting, Government troops have made further advances in the ruins of Alcazar, while an insurgent column, fighting desperately to reach the defenders, is still reported to be nearly 14 miles from Toledo.

The peak of the attack occurred when for two hours shells, bombs, grenades and dynamite were showered on the defenders, covering Alcazar with a dense pall of smoke and dust.

Previously, shock troops and militia attempted to scale the walls of the fortress, hurling grenades as they advanced, but the insurgent fusillade compelled the attackers to retire.

Senor Caballero was a spectator to the operations which ended by Government capturing a number of position.—Reuter.

JAPS RUSH MEN TO CHINA

TOKIO, Sept. 21.

The Naval Ministry has obtained Imperial sanction to rush an additional landing party and reinforcements to China, but the strength of this is not yet specified.—Reuter.

Naval Re-inforcements

A special landing party of unspecified strength to re-inforce the Third Fleet has been organised because the Japanese Navy may be compelled to take self-defence measures declares the Navy Ministry enumerating seven recent anti-Japanese terrorists acts in China. It also declares that the present situation does not warrant Japan trusting the Chinese Authorities to eradicate them.—Reuter.

Italo-Ethiopian Question Confronts League Again

'Il Duce'

Negus In Geneva: Rome Threatens Boycott

STALEMATE REACHED

Credentials Committee In Search Of Solution

The implied recognition by the League of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia has not proved the last word on the Italo-Ethiopian question before it. With the opening of the Assembly, the issue is again to the fore.

LAST MINUTE HITCH

A last minute hitch occurred as to the admission of the Ethiopian delegate and the Negus has flown to Geneva to support his own case. This has caused a sensation.

ITALY'S THREAT

Rome, on the other hand, is determined to see that Ethiopia is excluded if, Italian participation is to be had and has advised Geneva accordingly. Italy, moreover, threatens to take strong action if Abyssinia is still to be in the League.

A STALEMATE

The position now is a stalemate. The Credentials Committee is at work, but the Assembly will have the final say in the matter.

The Negus

NEGUS IN GENEVA

Italy's Threat Of Strong Action

GENEVA, September 21.

Strong action of the Italian Government to show displeasure at the delay in dealing with the question of Abyssinia is believed to be possible in Italian quarters here. Meanwhile, decision on the question has been postponed. When the Assembly met again publicly at 5-30 p.m. the Chairman announced that the Credentials Committee, in order not to delay the work of the Conference, has decided to report first on the countries whose credentials are in order and report later with regard to Abyssinia.

The Negus arrived here by air at 5-35 p.m. and was met at the Air Port by a crowd of hundreds of journalists, photographers, fifty policemen and a few villagers. He motored straight to his hotel.—Reuter.

ITALY AND GENEVA

ROME, September 21.

While the League Credentials Committee was deliberating in Geneva on the question of Abyssinia's admission into the Assembly, it was officially stated here that the Italian delegation is waiting to entrain for Geneva as soon as word is flashed that Ethiopia has been excluded.—Reuter.

NEGUS TO PRESENT ABYSSINIAN CASE

Decision To Fly To Geneva Creates Sensation

GENEVA, Sept. 21.

A sensation has been aroused by the news that Haile Selassie has decided to fly at noon from London to Geneva to support Abyssinia's right of representation at Geneva.

The opening of the Assembly was delayed by discussions of the Abyssinian impasse, Mr. Eden, M. Delobs and M. Litvinoff conferring at length thereon in the presence of the Abyssinian delegation headed by Dr. Martin (the Abyssinian Minister in London.)

Assembly Opens

Opening the Assembly, Mr. Vaycuna (Chile), presiding 'ad interim', declared that more than at any time since the League's foundation the mind of man was bewildered and his heart was heavy with anxiety.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

In order to overcome the impasse over the admission of the Abyssinian delegates, the President suggested the formation of a Credentials Committee to report on the question composed on Peru, Britain, France, Russia, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Newzealand and possibly Turkey, the final decision as regards, Abyssinian admission to be left to the Assembly and, in the meantime the Abyssinians to retain their seats.—Reuter.

Hitch At Opening Of Assembly

GENEVA, September 20.

The eleventh-hour hitch over Abyssinia's demand for representation is likely to prevent the opening of the League Assembly at 10-30 to-morrow morning.

DISINCLINED TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY.

A difficulty has arisen owing to the disinclination of members to take the responsibility of serving on the Credentials Committee, which was expected to reject the Abyssinia's claim to be represented in the Assembly.

The feeling of some of the delegates is that such responsibility should be placed on all members of the Assembly.

NOT EASY TO MEET IN MORNING.

Unless the difficulty is solved overnight, it will not be easy for the Assembly to meet in the morning, as it will be farcical if no Credentials Committee is constituted, and since the Assembly could not then go on with its work.

RUSSIA AND BELGIUM DECLINE TO SERVE.

M. Litvinoff, was among those who declined to serve, as well as the representatives of Belgium and some of the smaller States.

WILL GO TO THE HAGUE IF DENIED SEATS.

The Ethiopian Delegation, headed by Doctor Martin has arrived. Dr. Martin stated that they were going to fight for seats in the Assembly and, if denied, would appeal to The Hague International Court.—Reuter.

India's Sympathy With Palestine Arabs

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, in a statement to the press says that in sympathy with the Palestine Arabs Congressmen and Congress Commitees should hold meetings on the 27th September. He says:—

"That day will be not only a day of sympathy for the Arabs in Palestine, but one of determination to combat Imperialism".

The following is the text of the statement:—

"Most of us are absorbed in our own national problems and we are apt to forget what is happening elsewhre and yet we all feel that the world hangs on the brink of a precipice.

In Spain to-day a fierce and cruel struggle is being carried on, the result of which will influence the future of Europe and of the whole world. Indians, I feel sure, send their good wishes to forces of the Spanish Government and Spanish people who are fighting so bravely against a rebellious and largely foreign soldiery.

TRAGEDY OF PALESTINE.

Nearer to us and on a smaller scale we see the tragedy of Palestine where the might of the British Empire is being used against a gallant people struggling for freedom. The latest news is that additional British armies are being sent to Palestine to break the Arab movement. Palestine is going to be re-conquered by Britain and the tragedy of it is that the Jews, themselves the victims of Fascism and Imperialism, are on the side of Imperialism in Palestine. But out of Imperialism cannot come freedom or peace.

COMRADES ALL.

Our Arab brethren in Palestine have to face a terrible ordeal. Small in numbers, they have to face the armed might of an Empire.

At this time of trial and suffering let us at least send them again our greetings and good wishes, for we are comrades in the same larger cause, the cause of freedom and anti-Imperialism.

I suggest to Congressmen and Congress Committees to hold such meetings on Palestine on Sunday next, September 27. That day will be not only a day of sympathy for the Arabs in Palestine, but one of determination to combat Imperialism."—United Press.

THANKS FOR SMALL MERCIES

But Self-Govt. Alone Can Solve India's Problem Says Satyamurti

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Mr. S. Satyamurti commenting on the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislatures says:

"The address of the Governor-General has come upto expectations. Middle class unemployment difficulties of Indians overseas, public health problems and nutrition for men and animals occupy a dominant place. Governor-General forgets that these problems cannot be adequately solved except by a self-governing India. Indo-Japanese negotiations also figure therein but they have reached a stalemate.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION

There is a significant omission about the agreement to replace the Ottawa Pact and an attempt to continue it despite the Assembly's verdict. Then the Governor-General eulogises, like a fond parent eulogising an ugly child, the new Constitution; but, before he does so, he talks of rural development, forgetting his failure to get the notorious Hallett circular cancelled.

HARDLY CONVINCING

As for his steps to hasten Federation, he gives no reason why the people of India have been completely ignored in this matter. The Governor-General's comparison of the new Constitution with the position in Europe is hardly convincing with the continuance of repressive regime in this country. After all can he deny that the British Government here is based on rule by force? His praise of new electorates is hardly consistent with attempts of several Local Governments to fight the Congress in the ensuing elections. The Governor-General disallowed all adjournment motions regarding this matter in the Assembly.

POOR PERFORMANCE.

It is on the whole a poor performance and his statement that he would interpret his duty with a liberal and sympathetic mind is difficult to believe in view of his attitude towards the Assembly so far. But I am thankful for the small mercies. He accepts the sincerity of our opinion.

We have to show him soon that we are not only sincere but we alone, that is the Indian National Congress, can deliver goods on behalf of Indians.

(Viceroy's Speech on Page 12.)

AUDIENCE WITH NIZAM

Busy Day For South African Delegation At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 21.

The South African Goodwill Delegation headed by Mr. Hofmeyer and accompanied by Mr. Saleha Hyderi representative of the Government of India arrived this evening by special train "en route" to Madras. Sir Akbar Hydari and members of Nizam's Executive Council received and welcomed the guests, on behalf of Nizam's Government at the Hyderabad railway station. Mr. Saleha Hyderi who accompanied the delegation introduced Mr. Hofmeyer and other members of the Delegation after which the members of the Delegation drove to their hosts in Hyderabad. Mr. Hofmeyer stays with Sir Akbar and others with members of the Executive Council and Col. MacGregor. Lady Hydari will receive the ladies at the Ladies Recreation Club.

A crowded programme has been arranged for the Delegation who will visit the Osmania University the Hyderabad High Court, Falaknuma Palace and other places of importance.

The delegation will be given an audience by the Nizam.

STOP PRESS

AUSTRIAN MILITIA.

VIENNA, September 21.

Hundred thousand Austrian men between the ages of 18 and 42, (the total of the Austrian voluntary militia now being formed), may be forced to do compulsory militia service, according to an announcement made by Vice-Chancellor Baarbarenfels to-day. He said that, if there was not sufficient willingness to serve voluntarily, Government were determined to introduce compulsory militia service.

The speech is a sequel to the threat of Prince Starhemberg's Heimwehr to withdraw 70,000 Heimwehr members from the militia in retaliation for Herr Baarbarenfels' alleged deserting the Heimwehr cause, of which he was formerly leader, since he became Vice-Chancellor.—Reuter.

"FASCIST" PROPRIETOR AND PRINTER CONVICTED.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

At Old Bailey the trial of Arnold Spenser Leese and Walter Whitehead, respectively Proprietor and Printer of newspaper "Fascist," ended in the accused being found guilty on two counts namely, conspiring to print and publish libellous and scandalous statements and printing libellous statements in order to effect public mischief.

Leese was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and Whitehead fined 20 sterling.

SWEDISH CABINET TO RESIGN TO-MORROW

STOCKHOLM, September 21.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Pehrsson has announced that the Cabinet will resign on Wednesday.—Reuter.

CLEAR MAJORITY FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

First Time In History Of Swedish Elections

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.

The Swedish elections have resulted in a clear victory for Social Democrats.

For the first time in history of Sweden, the Socialist and Communist parties are in majority in the lower house, they having obtained 123 out of 230 seats.

Since June, the Agrarian party has headed a coalition Government, but yesterday's voting has weakened their standing. The following was the result:

Conservatives, 44; Agrarians, 36; Peoples Party, 27; Social Democrats, 112; Kilbom Socialists, 6, Communists 5.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted accounts Clerk. Salary Rs. 50. Deposit security Rs. 300, Kolsah Products Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (6970).

Wanted a Lady Principal for an up to date industrial institution for women. Knowledge of embroidery, cutting, sewing, knitting etc. essential. Apply with minimum pay acceptable to The Manager, Madan Mohan Industrial School for Women, Bazar Ballimaran, Delhi. (6973).

Wanted—Unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. 6964.

Wanted one L.C.P. & S. for Panthavada Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer. Palanpur State. (3959).

Wanted an experienced Resident Medical Officer, also a qualified Hindoo Nurse for the Bhatia General Hospital, Mathew Road. Apply to the Honorary Secretary with testimonials till 27th instant. (6960).

Eastern National Bank Ltd, requires Matrics for 10 posts of Special Managers on Rs. 80/- p.m. Apply with Ans. 4 stamps to Branch Manager, Kharipole, Nadiad. 6945.

Experienced Boiler Erector wanted. Only persons with vast experience in erecting Water Tube Boilers independently need apply to Box No. 6944, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for up-country an experienced Surveyor, knowing surveying, levelling, estimating, planning, etc., apply with testimonials, Box No. 3938. "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling and canvassing Agents all over India, Burma and Ceylon to sell and canvas our products on high commission and remunerative terms. For particulars. Apply sharp with As. 2 postage stamps. Simco Chemical Works, 201|1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. 6965.

Wanted energetic, influential agents canvassing silk cloth, hosiery goods. Terms liberal. Cash security essential. Apply Seth B. M. Madan Gopal and Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (6951).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted six organisers of either sex for Bombay City and Suburbs on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for a progressive Indian Insurance company. Only those experienced in the line need apply to Box No. 6971, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Canvassers and Agents, locally, and throughout India, for a quick-selling easy-going, money-circulating Policy. No trouble to members for distributing forms. Handsome commission. Apply personally or write. The Real Benefits Policy Co., Kersasp Building, Dongree Street, Bombay 9. (6969)

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted youngman to earn Rs. 400 to 1,000 monthly by investing Rs. 2,500 in established progressive business. Box No. 6975, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—Second-hand Double Roller Gins with complete Machinery for a Ginning Factory. Write giving details along with quotations to:—Tolani Brothers. Lar-Kana, Sind. 6972).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

Applications will be received by the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair, till 10th October, 1936, for a Lecturer's post in Sugar Technology in the Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology, Waltair. Salary either Rs. 125-7-1/2-300 or Rs. 250-10-350 according to qualifications and experience of the person selected. Applicants are warned against canvassing in any shape or form which will be treated as an absolute disqualification. Present appointment will be temporary till 30th June, 1937. For further particulars apply to the REGISTRAR.

3971.

NOTICE
OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership hereto subsisting between SHAH JIVANLAL CHUNILAL, SHAH HIRALAL CHUNILAL, GHANDHI DHARAMSEY RAGHAVJI and VORA KESURDAS VITHALDAS, carrying on business at Tamba-Kanta under the style or firm of Shah Chunilal Kasturchand Ginwala has been dissolved from the date hereof.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1936.

PURNANAND & JASUBHAI.
Attorneys for Shah Jivanlal Chunilal and Shah Hiralal Chunilal.

N.B.—The Power of Attorney given by the partners to Vadilal Raghavji is hereby cancelled and Mr. Vadilal Raghavji has no authority to do anything on behalf of or in the name of the firm of Shah Chunilal Kasturchand Ginwala and all parties dealing with him shall do so at their risk and neither the partnership nor our clients will be affected or bound by the same.

3972.

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(Incorporated in England)
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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament together with Codicil of PANKUNVAR DEVJI, widow of Jamnadas Lalji alias Bai PANKOREBAI, widow of Jamnadas Lalji Hidocha, of Khambalia Hindu inhabitant, lately residing at 159, Gaiwadi near Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

JUTHALAL DEVJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, one of the executors named in the Will of the deceased a Merchant, residing at 159, Gaiwadi near Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 16th day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 16th day of September, 1936.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(3974)

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st September, 1936.
(3973)

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST NIGHT TO SEE
HAROLD LLOYD
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"MILKY WAY"
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For THREE DAYS Only
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JEANETTE MacDONALD
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Argun Maru	9th Sept.	26th Sept
Woyo "	22nd "	....
Borneo "	24th "	8th Oct
Taifin "	9th Oct.	24th "
Holland "	20th "	....
Hamburg "	24th "	30th Nov
Mamai "	9th Nov.	24th "

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A NEW MONTHLY KURI (CHITTY)

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A new Monthly Kuri (Chitty), with Rs. 5,568 as Capital divided into 87 tickets of Rs. 64 each a month running for 87 months, will be started by the MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK LTD., TRICHUR, Cochin State, on 10th October, 1936 (25th Kanni 1112.) Fractions of tickets are also available. For further particulars apply to the above Bank and get your names registered at the earliest possible opportunity.

OPERA HOUSE OPENING TO-DAY
3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MONTY BANKS
IN
THE YEAR'S COMEDY SCREAM
"SO YOU WON'T TALK"
He is dumb for 30 Days —If he talks he loses a fortune!
ALL THE PLEASURES OF THE **TORTURE CHAMBER**
Are displayed with the ACME OF REFINEMENT and 100 per cent. efficiency

DON'T MISS IT!
BOOK in ADVANCE. 'PHONE No. 21200.

MOROCCANS REVOLT AGAINST REBELS

General Franco Finds Difficulty In Paying The Troops

The population of Spanish Morocco is rapidly reaching the point of open rebellion against General Franco, the rebel leader, writes the "Daily Herald" in the mail week.

Repressive measures, said to have been employed by the General, have been the cause and local chiefs are reported to have refused to furnish any more levies for his armies.

It is reported from Tetuan that General Franco has himself returned to Morocco to try and quell the disturbance.

Despite promises of higher pay and better food made on behalf of the General, recruiting has come to a standstill, and the few levies still supplied from the chiefs are obtained only by threats of exemplary punishment or death.

CHIEF IMPRISONED

Another reason for the unrest (says the British United Press) is the difficulty General Franco has had in paying the troops.

An important delegation of Moroccan chiefs visited Sultan of Morocco at Tetuan to protest against the excessive severity of the military authorities and to demand the immediate release of Abd-El-Alek Torres, one of the leading Moslem chiefs, imprisoned by General Franco and transferred to Ceuta.

Abd-El-Alek belongs to one of the leading Moroccan families, his father having taken part in the Algeciras conference of 1909.

ALIGARH STUDENTS' STRIKE

Press Reports Contradicted

ALIGARH (By Mail)

The Director of Publicity, Muslim University Aligarh, writes:—

The news published in the "Hindustan Times" of the 16th inst. contains a number of wrong statements. The facts are as follows:—

The Academic Council appointed a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the permanent Provost, Mr. A. M. Kureshy, to investigate the causes of the recent strike of the students of V.M. Hall and to recommend measures for the prevention of an occurrence of this kind in future. The Executive Council sanctioned the formation of this committee and added to its powers. The Committee has held several sittings so far at Aligarh and the evidence of the Acting Provost, Dr. Rafique Ahmad Khan, the Wardens of Viqarul Mulk Hall and those students of the Hall who took a prominent part in the strike has been recorded. Further sittings of the committee will be held at Simla where decisions will be arrived at. No promises have been given to the students by the Vice-Chancellor. The committee has very recently completed the recording of evidence and no decisions have been arrived at.

The further statement about acute differences of opinion between the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor does not need any refutation.

System Of Voting In U. P.
A DEVICE THAT HELPS ZEMINDARS
Mohanlal Saxena's Indictment

Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, M.L.A., writes:—

"Certain communications have appeared in the Press from which it appears that the United Provinces Government has not agreed to the introduction of voting by means of coloured boxes with or without symbols in rural areas. We are not aware of the grounds on the basis of which it has come to the aforesaid conclusion: but, in view of the fact that almost all other Provincial Governments have agreed to this system of voting and that it is in direct defiance of the unanimous recommendation of the Indian Franchise Committee, the Legislative Assembly and the general public opinion in the province, its "bona fides" cannot, but be suspected.

ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The suspicions are greatly strengthened because of the activities of the Government officials big and small in connection with the forthcoming elections to the provincial legislatures. It is an open secret that with that end in view, official pressure was used to influence the electors to local boards and particularly education Committees; Commissioners have been going round and using their influence with the zemindars to organise a strong opposition against the Congress, the district magistrates using the revenue and police machinery in the districts with the ostensible object of collecting large peasant gatherings for explaining rural uplift scheme, but really with a view to provide big audience for the so-called National Agriculturist Party whose meetings are held immediately after the rural uplift meeting, but before the districts magistrate leaves the station; and, lastly, circulars have been issued by the Court of Wards to its subordinate officers to work for the Agriculturist Party candidates and oppose the Congress candidates, However, much the Government may protest and profess its impartiality in the matter of elections, its attitude in the matter of the system of voting will betray it. It is a question which vitally affects the people of the province and on which the results of the forthcoming elections will greatly turn. The importance of freedom of vote cannot be too much emphasised. The whole scheme of representative institutions is bound to be vitiated if the springs of powers are contaminated at their very source. Therefore, wherever representative institutions have been set up, special care has been taken to see that the vote is free from undue influence and, with this object, such methods are devised as are likely to secure the greatest amount of secrecy.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Indian Franchise Committee, presided over by Lord Lothian, laid down that before any system of voting, is adopted, it should fulfil the following essentials:—

(1) That the system must be simple and easily understood by the least educated and even by the illiterate.

(2) That it must be capable of speedy operation.

(3) That the greatest possible degree of secrecy of the ballot must be ensured.

(4) That the possibilities of personation or malpractice of any kind should be minimised as far as possible.

(5) That the system must be capable of expansion or modification according to local needs.

After considering the various systems of voting in vogue, including the one obtaining in the United Provinces, the Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the coloured box or symbol system should be introduced in all the provinces. They further said that under this system "it is not necessary for the voter, whether literate or illiterate, to make any mark on the ballot paper; he has merely to place it in the box marked with the colour or symbol of the candidate of his choice. This system not only simplifies his task but makes it possible for him to cast his vote in secret, while it increases the number of electors who can be polled within a given time.

WHOLLY UNSATISFACTORY

Now, judged by the tests prescribed by the Indian Franchise Committee, the system proposed to be adopted in the United Provinces is wholly unsatisfactory. Neither does it ensure secrecy of the ballot, nor does it secure greater despatch in the recording of votes. On the other hand, in these respects, it is even worse than the existing system; for, undoubtedly, there is greater likelihood of secrecy of ballot under the existing system than under the one now suggested; for it is humanly impossible for the agents before whom the ballot papers of illiterate voters may be marked, to remember how hundreds of voters have voted. The new system would only enable the zemindars and their agents legally to accompany their illiterate tenants as friends and to see that they vote in the manner the (zemindars) want. It is common knowledge that under the existing system, hundreds of thousands of voters were able to record their votes against the wishes of their zemindars simply because they could not be present to see how the tenants voted. The proposed system would certainly involve greater delay in recording of votes as it provides for the compulsory admission of a much larger number of persons, as friends of the illiterate voters, and who are bound to occupy greater time and attention of the presiding officer and his assistants. Again, the space in the polling booth being limited, it is not possible to admit more than a certain number of persons at a time and, since 90 per cent. of the voters are illiterate and may be expected to be accompanied by friends, it is obvious that compared with the existing system, within the same period of time, at the most a little more than half the number of votes shall be recorded under the proposed scheme.

SYSTEM OF COLOURED BOXES

Then, again, the Government of the United Provinces is reported to have agreed to the system of coloured boxes with symbols being introduced in the urban areas only, but not in rural areas, and why? Are the voters of the rural areas of the United Provinces in any way less intelligent than of the neighbouring provinces of Bihar and the Central Provinces? Is it not a fact that the people of these provinces are more accustomed to symbols than the people of other provinces, inasmuch as hundreds of thousands of them visit Prayag and other places of pilgrimage, where they are guided to their respective Pandas by their particular signs or tokens—and there are hundreds of them.

The proposed system of voting is, to say the least, a machiavellian device to strengthen the hold of the landed magnates in the United Provinces on the illiterate tenantry, and must be exposed and resisted.

It would not be out of place to recall the following observations of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly in regard to the proposed system:—

"We have given the closest consideration to the recommendation made in para. 740 of the Hammond Committee's report. We feel strongly that this recommendation is destruction of the true principles of voting by ballot and the freedom of votes. The endeavour of all advanced constitutions is to preserve the freedom of the vote. The result of getting the ballot paper marked by or shown to another individual is to destroy this freedom. It will be particularly irksome under the new order when owing to a large increase in the number of voters, it will be necessary to seek the assistance of all sorts of literate Government officials and others, irrespective of their status or position, for meeting the heavy demand of election and polling. We attach the greatest importance to the secrecy of the ballot and recommend that the system of voting by means of coloured boxes, with or without symbols, should be adopted."

The forthcoming elections are not merely the concern of the provinces; for, under the new Government of India Act, the Provincial Legislative Assemblies shall form the electorate for the Federal Assembly, and therefore the Legislative Assembly has very rightly endorsed with one voice the aforesaid recommendation of the Select Committee.

It is now up to the Government of India and particularly its head, Lord Linlithgow, to safeguard the valued right of millions of illiterate voters in rural areas, by accepting the recommendation of the Assembly and giving effect to it. Will they rise equal to the occasion?

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GHS 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

p.m.

7-30 Big Ben "Foreign Affairs." By Sir Fredrick Whyte.

7-46 The Margate Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Herbert Lodge. From the Winter Gardens, Margate.

9-0 Poetry Reading.

9-15 Dance Music.

9-25 The News and Announcements.

9-45 Dorothy Hogben's Singers and Players.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

p.m.

12-36 SB A Studio Programme by Taylor's Gramophone Saloon.

1-36 Kathakata by Raghu Nath Bhattacharya.

2-6 Musical Selections.

2-36 Talk (Bengali): "Civic Sense." By Bishnu Sarma.

5-36 Children's Hour conducted by Mejdidi. Letters and Riddles. Recitations by Miss Shanta Roy Mighty water-ways that sever continents. "Musical Selections."

6-36 A Musical Entertainment. By the members of Sangit-Kala-Bhaban, organised by Girija Sanker Chakravarty. Vocal Music. Jamini Ganguly, Gitasree Gita Das Arathi Das. Sailendra Nath Banerjee. Bhakti Ranjan Roy. Instrumental Music. Seetar Solo. Birendra Nath Mitter.

7-51 SB News in English.

8-6 SB. Beter Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Day.

8-16 SB Talk: "From a Globe Trotter's Diary—Bali, the ancient Hindi Colony." By Ram Nath Biswas.

8-36 SB Classical Vocal Music. Kheyal. By Maya Devi.

8-51 SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

9-6 SB "Pikler's Male Voice Chorus." A Vocal and Instrumental Recital from the Studio.

9-36 SB The "Seance." A Humorous Sketch. By L. du Garde Peach. Lucy—Margaret Follett. George—Edward Grey. The Scene is the drawing-room of a London flat at midnight.

9-50 (Approx). SB A Musical Interlude.

9-55 SB "The Parting." A Humorous Sketch By L. du Grade Peach. Monica—Margaret Follett. Edward—Edward Grey The Scene is in a waiting-room at Waterloo.

10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin. Weather Forecast, Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

10-21 SB Dance Music from the Studio.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 Bhajan by Lachhi Ram.

8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Jangla Bhairvin.

8-20 Maniang Khan. Khayaal Shudh Todi.

8-30 Nawab Din. Qawali. Nawab Din is famous in Northen India for his Qawalis.

8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Foundations of Indian Music." No. 4. By S. S. Naizi.

9-0 Haider Hussain Chughtai. Sitar—Basant Mukhari.

9-10 Lacchi Ram. Khayal; Thumri; Ghazal.

9-40 Afzal Husain. "Janun men bhi kya kam yeh saman hoga Giriban se paida giriban hoga." (Jigar).

9-50 Nawab Din. Khamsa.

p.m.

12-30 A. I. R. Orchestra. Shudh Bilwal.

12-40 Lachhi Ram. Khayal Gaur Sarang.

12-50 A. I. R. Orchestra. Mian Ka Sarang.

1-0 Hamid Hussain. Thumri Pilu.

1-10 A. I. R. Orchestra. Tankika.

1-20 Nawab Din. "Dilbastagi si hai kisi zulf-i-dota ke sath, Pala para hai ham ko Khuda kis bala ke sath." (Momin).

1-30 "Schools of the Past". (Recorded)

5-30 A. I. R. Orchestra. Puria Dhanasri.

5-40 Lachhi Ram. Khayal Basant.

5-50 Asad Ali Khan. "Tur ke paihlu men ik butkhana aisa chahiye, Shor uthe jalwa-i-janana aisa chahiye". (Dagh).

6-0 Nawab Din. Naat.

6-10 Lachhi Ram. Bhajan.

6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).

6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).

6-40 Afzal Hussain. Thumri Kaliyan.

6-50 Nawab Din. Qawali.

7-0 Mock Trial (Hindustani): "Crown vs. Ghaseeta." By Hem Chander Rai. Performed by A.I.R. Artists.

7-30 "For Villagers Only".

8-30 Interviews (Hindustani): "Workers of India." No. 4. The Dhobi. By Achar Kidwai.

8-45 Lachhi Ram. Thumri Tilak Kamod.

9-0 Street Noises of Delhi, Part II. Presented by Khawaja Mohammad Shafi.

9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd New Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).

9-45 Debate (English): "Should vocational training be introduced in school curricula?" Yes. A Latifi, C.T.E., O.B.E., No. Bishop Barnes of Lahore. No. 4 in the series, "Unwillingly to school."

10-0 Peter Mendoza and His Dance Band.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates. Brunswick Decca Recorded Programme.

2-0 Talk (English): "Democracy and Dictatorship." By Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee. Relayed from Rotary Club.

2-30 Mandolin Solos. By V. Y. Chowdhari.

3-0 Light Music. By Leela Jayakar with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

3-45 Bul Bul Tarang Solos. By Jayant Shah.

4-0 School Broadcasting. Talk (Marathi): "Children of other Lands" By Vatsalabai Ghate.

4-15 Talk (English): "The Lure of Gold." By C. V. S. Shastri.

5-30 All-India Rugby Tournament. Relayed from the Cooperage, Bombay.

7-0 A Hawaiian Recorded Programme.

7-30 Talk (English: "Air Eddies from London." By Sybil Armitage.

7-45 The Aeolian Trio.

8-45 Talk (English): "We Drivers" No. 2. By A. S. Trollip, J. P.

9-0 News in English.

9-15 Commercial News and News in Hindi.

9-30 Light Classical Music. By Roshanara Begum, with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

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ROLLED IN AGONY THROUGH INDIGESTION

A Nurse's experience

Nurses know more than ordinary people about curing their ailments, but it wasn't until Nurse D. W. tried Maclean Brand Stomach Powder that she found lasting relief for the severe indigestion that troubled her.

"I have suffered for more years than I care to remember," she writes, "from what my mother calls 'spasms,' a very severe form of Indigestion. Many a time I have rolled in agony for hours, bent double with pain, yet not daring to move for fear of getting it worse.

"I tried countless remedies and all without success. Last year I had just come out of hospital after an operation, when I had a most alarming attack.

"My young sister, who always has Maclean Brand Stomach Powder in the house, persuaded me to try a dose, and I would not have believed that just a single dose would have had so instantaneous and marvellous an effect. It soothed as I swallowed it, and gradually all pain went.

"It is useless to try and explain my gratitude, but I assure you it is very sincere. Each time I feel an attack coming on, or I get an attack of Indigestion, however slight, I fly to Maclean Brand Stomach Powder."

How bad is *your* stomach trouble? Even if it is as bad as this nurse's you can soon get rid of it with Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the one with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and the red seal on the carton. Also sold in tablet form.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Some of the guests present at the Garden Party given on Sund ay evening at the Willingdon Club by Sir Rahimtoola and Lady Chinoy and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hasall in honour of the South African Parliamentary Delegates.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Waman Santai Bhatt the driver of Car No. X7220, which dashed against a lamp guard on the centre of Queens Road on Saturday evening was traced to the Congress Free Hospital and placed under arrest.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day it was stated that the accused absconded from the scene of the accident and two persons who had received injuries when the accident occurred were in the G. T. Hospital.

The police were of opinion that the car was driven in a rash and negligent manner and therefore arrested the accused.

The accused was unable to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 200 and is in Hospital where a guard has been placed over him.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case to Oct. 5.

Almost all the property stolen from the shop of Messrs. Beliram Bros. Chemists in Princess Street, has been recovered by the Bombay C.I.D. with the arrest of six persons during the week end.

The alleged receiver of the stolen property also has been arrested.

Further enquiries are in progress and the police are confident of recovering the rest of the property very soon.

Mahommed Haji, charged with the murder of a driver of a bullock cart on Friday last, was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded to custody for 14 days, pending further Police inquiries.

The story how a man was duped to the extent of Rs. 1,140 on the representation that a loading and unloading contract would be given to the complainant, was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court to-day when Tukaram Trimbak Shingawaker was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to deposit Rs. 1,200 in cash or to remain in custody till October 5, pending further investigations by the police.

Five years after the alleged theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,500, from a merchant's shop at Calcutta, his son was stated to have traced the accused in Bombay on Saturday last.

It appears Diladar Karamdin, a resident of Lahore, handed over Ajimulla Bachoo (25) to a Police constable at Clare Road, stating that his father had set a prize on the head of the accused five years ago.

The accused was placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded to police custody for 14 days, pending further Police inquiries.

A verdict of death by poisoning, classified as misadventure, was recorded by the City Coroner to-day, on Manjulbai Mansing (21), who died in the G. T. Hospital last night.

After taking tea, a man came out of a tea-shop only to be fatally assaulted from behind by his enemy, at Gowalia Tank on Saturday last.

Dukharam Nandan, 28, employed as a Syce by one A. N. Thokersey at Pedder Road, who was the victim, succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital the same night.

It appears that on Saturday evening he went to tea shop at Gowalia Tank and after taking a cup of tea came out and was going towards Pedder Road.

One Ramlakhan Indrajit, alias Buttan, it is alleged, came from behind and struck the deceased on the left side of his back, with a clasp knife, at the instigation of Dudnath Bholasingh and Pratapnarayan Ram Tawakal Singh. The deceased fell down and raised an alarm, when the three accused took to their heels.

The first accused was arrested at Nepean Sea Road on Sunday afternoon and the other two were arrested later. A fourth man is stated to be still at large.

All the three accused were remanded to police custody, by Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, today.

Four persons were taken into custody by the Lamington Road police, on a complaint of theft of jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 1,340 belonging to one Rahimatbai, wife of Khadim Hussein, residing in the Shingane Building, Kennedy Bridge, on the 18th instant.

On a statement made by the complainant that a few months ago, the duplicate keys of the two locks were stolen, the police arrested on suspicion Sherkhan Abdul Rahiman Khan and Karim Minda Saki, servants in the employ of the complainant. Both of them were remanded to police custody till 5th October, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, today.

Jaitoonbai and Mahomed Sharif Allibux, the daughter and son-in-law of the complainant, were also taken into custody pending enquiries, as they were shortly due to leave for Lahore. They were released on bail.

Rattanji Rustomji Kavarana, Proprietor of the Victoria Bar, was given the benefit of doubt and ordered to be acquitted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day, on charges framed under Sections 279 and 338, I.P.C.

The accused was charged with having driven his car in a rush and negligent manner so as to endanger the safety of the public; and with having caused grievous hurt to Daji Atmaram, an Excise Naik.

For the prosecution it was stated that, on the night of June 8 last, the accused, while driving his car along Old Customs House Road, dashed into the gates of the Old Customs House and crushed the Excise Naik on duty between the wall and the car. Daji received serious injuries and was removed to G. T. Hospital, where he died of puneumon a 10 days later.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. Kanga defended the accused.

FOR FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Exhibition Of Feats Of Archery And Yoga

The Secretary of the Hindi Bhasi Association writes:

Under the auspices of the Hindi Bhasi Association a public show of Prof. Yeshpal's feats has been arranged in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day, the proceeds of which will be used for relief of distressed persons due to flood in the U. P

You have heard about ancient archery in Ramayana and Mahabharat which you never believe. Now you have good chance to see the wonderful feats of ancient archery.

1. Aiming at five different things with five arrows and one bow at one and the same time.
2. Shooting arrow will return to the shooter after the shooting.
3. Prof. Yeshpal will copy out the matter written on the black board in any of the world's language and reproduce its exact copy on the board again all blindfolded.

Tickets can be had at (1) "Bombay Samachar"; (2) R. V. Loyalka, Share Bazaar, Fort Bombay; (3) Hindi Bhasi Association, Bharat Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2; and, (4) Mahajan Association, Javeri Bazaar, Bombay.

TWO SERVANTS' ALLEGED LAPSE

BOMBAY, Monday.

When the master was snoring two servants were stated to have decamped with property valued at Rs. 950 from Kalidar Mansions, Agripada on September 4.

Ahmed Abdul and Lassam Hassan were subsequently arrested and placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

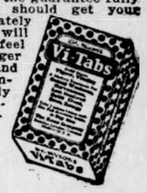
This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigorous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.



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Amarnath Enquiry To Be Held In Purdah

Findings Will Be Submitted To President

BHOPAL, Sept 20

"The appointment of an enquiry committee to report on the general conduct of the Cricket Tour to England and the affiliation of three new Associations were among the important decisions of the Board of Control for Cricket in India which met at Bhopal on September 19 and 20," says a communique issued by The Board of Control after the meeting.

"At the instance of the President, His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, the meeting was specially convened at Bhopal so that representatives of the different associations had an opportunity of discussing at length with the President not only many items on the agenda, but other important factors relating to the development of cricket. The result was that many constructive suggestions were made during these two days.

The following attended the meeting:—His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, President; Mr. A. S. Demello, Honorary Secretary; Col. Rajkumar Pertapsinghji of Western India States, Maharajkumar of Alirajpur, Central India, Mr. R. B. Lagden of Bengal and Assam; Justice R. E. Pollock of C.P. and Berar, Mr. A. L. Hosie, proxy Rajputana; Mr. A.A. Jasanwalla of Bombay, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao of Madras, Capt. C. E. Neep, Army Sports Board, Mr. A. S. De Mello, proxy, Southern Punjab, Mr. S. K. Bose of Delhi and District, Mr. C. M. Diwan of Gujarat, Mirza Hussain Ali Khan, Hyderabad, Mr. M. G. Bhave of Maharashtra, Mr. K. D. Naoroji of Bihar, Prof. Shevde of Baroda, and Mr. Z. R. Irani, Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Jasdanwala also held proxies for Sind and Northern India.

Emergency Powers of President

"At an early meeting on Saturday the Board confirmed the emergency powers of the President and took up the business on the agenda.

By a unanimous resolution, the financial year of the Board will begin on April 1 each year instead of January 1 as hitherto.

A constructive proposal to stabilise the finances of the Board is under consideration and the President hopes to lay a scheme before the Associations in the near future. The terms of the proposal will be recommended to the Board by a Committee consisting of His Highness the President Mr. R. B. Lagden, Calcutta, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Madras, Col. Rajkumar Pertapsinghji, Nawanagar, Mr. A. S. de Mello, Honorary Secretary and Mr. Z. R. Irani, Honorary Treasurer.

The adoption of the new L.B.W. rule throughout India was confirmed.

Cricket Coaches

A point that was discussed at length and with interest was the proposal to import cricket coaches from England to India. In principle the proposal was accepted and it has been decided to bring out from England one or two coaches immediately for the use of the different Associations.

The President has offered to assist materially in this matter by making the necessary funds available, if the Associations using the services of the coaches are unable to contribute their full quota towards the entire cost. A definite scheme in respect of this proposal is being circulated to the Associations immediately.

A definite advance was made in the direction of establishing a panel of qualified umpires and a sub-committee consisting of Messrs A. L. Hosie, Mr. A. A. Jasdanwala, Mr. A. S. De Mello and Capt. Neep appointed on Saturday made its recommendations on Sunday morning. These recommendations generally include provisions for a written examination and practical tests in the form of supervision of important matches. It is anticipated that a fair number of umpires so qualified will be registered by the Board and will be available during the ensuing season.

The Board of Examiners will consist of Mr. M. G. Salter, Indore, Capt. C. E. Neep and Mr. A. S. de Mello.

The Bihar Cricket Association and the North West Frontiers, Cricket Associations were granted direct affiliation on the Board and will henceforth control specific territories.

An application from the Nawanagar Cricket Association was considered and also granted affiliation. The affiliation of the Central Board of Cricket in Baroda was not granted. In considering the request of the Rajputana Cricket Club of Ajmer for the moral support of the Cricket Board in respect of the proposed private tour in England, the Board ruled that they had no concern with any private tours either in India or from India abroad.

The losses incurred by the Associations during the season 1935-36 formed the chief topic of discussion when the championship for the Ranji Trophy was considered and the assurance from the Chair that a sum of Rs. 8,000 already agreed to, would be available for the reimbursement of losses. The Associations enthusiastically agreed to participate in the Championship this season including those newly affiliated. After the inclusion of newcomers in the Board, the regrouping of zones are:—

EAST:—Bengal and Assam, Central India, Rajputana and Bihar.

WEST:—Bombay, Sind, Maharashtra, Western India States, Gujarat and Nawanagar.

NORTH:—Northern India, Southern Punjab, Delhi and District United Provinces; and North West Frontier Province;

SOUTH:—Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Central Provinces and Berar.

It was the unanimous decision of the Board that the venues and dates of the zone fixtures would be mutually arranged by the competing teams and that all zone fixtures must be completed by January 17, 1937. The meeting then fixed dates and venues of semi-finals and finals thus North versus West semifinal at Bombay on January 29 to February 1. South versus East semifinal at Calcutta on same days. Final at Bombay played to a finish commencing on February 5.

An important step to assert importance of the Ranji Trophy Championship was taken by the Board in resolving that the programme of each year should be made at the annual general meeting in April or May, so as to give sufficient notice and time to the Associations thus avoiding a clash of dates.

Enquiry into Amarnath Incident

The meetings which were continued for the last two days and a four hour session on Sunday, concluded with the passing of a resolution on the proposal moved by Mr. A. S. De Mello on behalf of the Southern Punjab Cricket Association, seconded by Mr. Jasdanwala of the Bombay Cricket Association that an immediate inquiry be held on the tour in England with special reference to the events leading to the return of Amarnath to India in June last.

After prolonged discussion the following resolution was adopted by the Board:—"That a Committee composed of Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice, Bombay, and President, Bombay Cricket Association as Chairman; Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, ex-President of the Board of Cricket Control, and Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President, Madras Cricket Association, as members, be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the entire tour of the Indian Team to England, with special reference to questions of discipline such as the Amarnath incident and causes which led to the lack of co-operation and co-ordination among the various members of the India Team.

The inquiry will be made in Bombay in camera, and the findings will be submitted to His Highness the President who will place the matter before the Board immediately."

Sir John Beaumont, Chairman of the Enquiry Committee.

Mrs. Derbyshire and Mrs. Hogechant, wife of Minister of Interior (in the S. African Delegation) riding a camel in Victoria Gardens.

Dr. Anna Chacko, of Women's Medical Service, left for England for higher studies in Medicine and Surgery. She hails from Travancore and is being deputed by the Government of India.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FAIZPUR

Enrolment In Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Monday.

I understand from the Secretary Suburban Congress Committee that Mr. Nagarkar who was entrusted with the work of organising the volunteer enrolment work for the Faizpur Session of the Congress will begin his work from to-morrow. He will enrol volunteers for the forthcoming session daily, except on Sunday, between 6-30 and 8 a.m. and 5-30 and 6-30 p.m. in the Chhavni Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle.

Mr. Narmad Vaidya also is going to help him in the matter.

Those who desire to enlist themselves should write to the Secretary of Suburban Congress Committee or see the above named personally.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOCIALISTS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Monday.

For the first time after the probationary period of three months was over, the Suburban Congress Socialist Party's general meeting was held in Satya Sadan, Santa Cruz on Sunday morning when various important questions bearing on the work of the Party in the district, were discussed, and the election of the Executive Committee and the Secretaries was also taken up.

The meeting selected Messrs. Ajitrai Mehta of Vile Parle and Chandulal Shah of Santa Cruz as General Secretaries and elected an Executive consisting of Messrs. Shantilal Shah, Godiwalla, Nagarkar, Ratubhai Desai and Narmad Vaidya.

The Party at its next meeting is likely to decide the office bearers and the question of affiliation.

Thrilling Finish In 'Junior Rovers Cup' Final

B. E. S. T. WIN BY A NARROW MARGIN

By defeating the Dewjee's Kanara XI by an odd goal in three on the I. F. L. ground, in the final of the Junior Rovers Tourney, the B. E. S. and T. Sports Club earned the merit of being the first holders of the said trophy.

This tournament was introduced only this year for civilian teams the 'Times of India' being the proud donor of the Cup. Far back as 1913 a similar tournament was run, which is the present Nadkarni Cup for Indian teams; but had to be dropped as sufficient entries failed to come up.

The Tournament this year was a successful one and no less than seventeen teams had entered, and although the B. E. S. and T. eventually won the trophy, there were other formidable teams like the Texaco Sports Club, G. I. P. Railway, 'Times of India' and the Bombay Portuguese Association, who had as much chances of winning.

THE GAME.

The players took the field punctually at 5-30 p.m., in the presence of a record crowd on the I. F. L. ground. The Tramwaymen were the first to attack and in the very first minute missed a fine opportunity of scoring, when J. D'Souza, their left wing, shot over the cross bar. Kotian then transferred play to the opposite end, where Shiriyan missed his objective by inches. Up and down play was then the feature of the game with the Tramwaymen having a little better of the exchanges.

A FINE PIVOT.

Sitaram, the Kanara's custodian, then brought off a brilliant save from a long shot off R. Almeida, who played in the pivotal position for the opposing side. He was the outstanding player on the field, always feeding his forwards at the correct time, and time and again, was responsible for breaking up the Kanara's attack. C. D'Souza and Moore played a great game in the defence whereas B. Gardiner was the best of the forwards. For the Kanara XI, everyone played well; but it was the defence that carried the honours of the day.

TRAMWAYMEN SCORE.

Coming back to the game, the Tramwaymen gradually took up the upperhand and time and again the opposing goal underwent narrow escapes. Salian finally put off the pressure and sent a neat pass to the right where Kumdar missed an open goal from only two yards out. A few minutes before the interval, however, B. Gardiner gave his side the lead, with a terrific shot which had Sitaram completely beaten.

THE EQUALIZER.

Soon after the interval the Tramwaymen were seen on the offensive, and a long shot from Almeida went over the cross-bar. Thereafter, even exchanges was the nature of the game, both goals being visited in turn. Midway through this period, a free-kick was given against the Tramwaymen thirty yards out. Salian taking the kick, sent a long pass to Bangara, the left wing, who did no mistake in heading the ball into the net, out of Jansen's reach.

THE WINNING GOAL.

The game now began to get more interesting and it was anybody's game until the last five minutes, when B. Gardiner getting a pass from Kolapkar, put the issue beyond doubt, with a timely shot in the corner of the net. The Kanara XI was now fighting desperately for the equalizer; but to no avail, and the end saw them losers by an odd goal in three.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

After the game, D. Moir, the acting President of the W. I. F. A. Ltd., gave a short speech, in which he congratulated the winners and the runners-up, and thanked the Indian Football League for the loan of their grounds for the running of the tournament, and also thanked the Referee Association for the excellent service, the Association had rendered and lastly thanked the 'Times of India' for the donation of the trophy.

He then called Mrs. Smith, the wife of Mr. H. W. Smith, Director and Business Manager of the "Times of India," to give away the prizes. Three cheers for Mrs. Smith brought the occasion to a happy end.

RESULT.

B. E. S. T.— 2 goals.
DEWJEE'S KANARA XI 1 goal.

TEAMS.

B. E. S. T.—Jansen, Moore and Elliot; C. D'Souza, R. Almeida and J. Lewis; Harris, B. Gardiner, Kolapkar, W. Gardiner and J. D'Souza.

DEWJEE'S KANARA XI.—Sitaram, Suvarana, and Kotian; Kanjian, Salian and Auchan; Rao Kumdar, Seriyan, Kookra and Bangara.

REFEREE.—Mr. Hibbett.

SWIMMING DISPUTE ENDS

Definite Announcement From Budapest

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the National Swimming Association of Calcutta has received a telegram from Dr. Leo Donath, Hon. Secretary, Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur, Budapest, informing that the affiliation of the National Swimming Association to the F. I. N. A., on behalf of India has been definitely accepted by the Congress of the F. I. N. A., at their last Berlin Meeting. The telegram from Budapest reads as follows:—"Budapest, 15th Sept. 1936 No. 06063.

National Swimming Association, Calcutta Congress Confirmed You Affiliated Definitely Donath."

Any other organisation excepting the N.S.A. and its Provincial Bodies are, now unauthorised to hold any All-India or Provincial Swimming Test.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Acidity or Loss of Vigour don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Sis-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans, and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

I. F. A.'s Move For Peace

(By: "LOOKER-ON")

For the last few days the air thick with the talk about the new scheme circulated by the Maharaja of Santosh, President of the I. F. A., Calcutta, in connection with a controlling body for football in India. The old controversy has now been revised with tremendous zeal and gusto. Some of the promoters of the still-born A.I.F.A. have expressed themselves in no uncertain terms against the new scheme and reaffirmed their faith and allegiance to the Association formed at Darbhanga. It is but natural that the affection for their own creation should blind them to such an extent that they would fail to notice the good points in a similar thing produced by others. Before we discuss the new scheme, we should remember that the A.I.F.A. has remained a dead letter uptill now so far as the I.F.A. and the A.S.C.B., two of the most important football organisations in the country are concerned. In the matter of all disputes the voices of these two bodies have prevailed.

F. A's Suggestions

It seems that the I. F. A. having failed to gain general support for their Federal Council Scheme, approached the Football Association of England for advice and guidance. The F. A. made the following suggestions to the President of the I. F.A.:

(1) That the I.F.A. should abandon the idea of having an All-India Federal Council and reform the constitution of the I.F.A.

(2) That the following clause should be added to Rule No. 5 of the I.F.A. to maintain, continue or provide for the affiliation of associations and clubs for promoting or playing association football, and to take over and continue the present register of associations and clubs as is kept by the Indian Football Association.

Proportion of Representation

(3) That for Rule 13, the I.F.A. should substitute: The Association shall be governed by a Council consisting of the following:—President, Honorary Secretary (or Joint Honorary Secretaries) Honorary Treasurer, and delegates from each of the presidencies or provinces named hereunder: Two representatives from Bengal, two from Calcutta Proper and two from each of the following presidencies and provinces: Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, United Provinces, Behar and Orissa. Two representatives from Delhi, two from the Indian States collectively, two from the Army Sports Control Board, one representative from the Indian Railways athletic Association to represent the Indian Railways collectively and one representative from the New North-West Frontier Provinces.

A Peace Conference

(4) That each presidency or province must satisfy the Council that they are properly constituted as an association of their respective presidency or province.

(5) That it is not necessary to alter the title of the Association to All-India.

In issuing the above-mentioned circular the Maharaja of Santosh says: My Association wishes to call, in Calcutta, during the next cold weather a representative conference with a view to explore all possible avenues for a peaceful adjustment." And he adds that the idea has the approval of the President of the Army Sports Control Board.

Turner's Explosion

A hue and cry has been raised in some parts of the country against this scheme. According to E. J. Turner, Secretary of the W.I.F.A, The circular is nothing more than an elaboration of a scheme which has already been turned down by all the provinces." He further opines that "it is a last minute attempt to secure for Bengal domination in the sphere of football in India". Apart from his irresponsible and ignorant criticism of the scheme, he has revelled in a language which hardly befits the Secretary of an august body like the W.I.F.A. while the Maharaja of Santosh has addressed his letter in a most respectful and cordial tone, Turner has expressed his sentiments and feelings in a language of which the least said the better. If the members of the W.I.F.A. have any respect for their own Association they should pull him up at once.

A Challenge

Now for the dictation of Bengal, would Turner explain how could that province with only four representatives in the Committee dominate the remaining eighteen representatives from the various other Associations and provinces? Unless the latter belong to a flock of sheep such an eventuality is unthinkable. Then the Maharaja has explained that the office-bearers are to be elected by the votes of all the members of the Committee and not by the governing Body of the I.F.A. as was proposed in the All-India Federal Council Scheme. Ultimately he has gone to the length of saying that the I.F.A. is willing to purchase peace at any price. And what is the response of the W.I.F.A. to that? "If the I.F.A. wants peace it must come to us on bended knees, admitting that it is nothing better than any other provincial association, and must accept whatever terms we offer it. This is the sum total of Turner's attitude explained of course in polished language.

Be Sporting

May I ask the members of the W.I.F.A. and others of their way of thinking what they would lose by accepting the invitation of the I.F.A. to meet at Calcutta during the next cold weather to discuss the proposal and to find a way out of the present impasse? The path of fight is always open; but the way to peace is not always available, nor is it strewn with a bed or roses. When a golden opportunity is being offered it should be accepted. It is just possible that the provincial delegates may accept the I.F.A. Scheme with certain modifications which may be deemed necessary. Similarly the I.F.A. might be persuaded to come into the A.I.F.A. on terms which might be settled at the conference. Only those who are blessed with an unbounded fund of obstinacy supercilliousness can throw away such a chance. But those who are true well-wishers of the game in this country can never afford to do so.

BRYTOL

METAL POLISH

&

PASTE

For

ALL METALWARES

&

UTENSILS

Imparts lasting lustre at Minimum Cost & Labour

THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

● Never neglect a cut, burn, bruise or insect bite. Infection and fever can easily follow. Be safe — apply *full-strength* Listerine Antiseptic.

Listerine Antiseptic destroys the dangerous germs, ensures complete cleanliness. It soothes the inflamed tissues, speeds up healing. As a gargle it helps prevent coughs, colds, sore throat; stops unpleasant breath. Keep a bottle of Listerine Antiseptic always at hand ready for instant use.

N-41

LISTERINE
THE SAFE
ANTISEPTIC

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 7, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 5, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 17, 1306
Hightide: 3-19 14-48
Lowtide: 8-52 21-02
Sunrise: 6h 27m.
Sunset: 6h 36m
Municipal By-election: 'C' Ward, Polling at Esplanade Maidan, 8-10 a.m. to 7-10 p.m.
All-India Rugby Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m
Municipal Corporation at 8-20 p.m. (B.T.).
Special meeting at 9-20 p.m. (B.T.)

Wednesday, September 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

Saturday, September 26.

S. S. 'Cathay' with English mails sails at 1 p.m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SEND OFF TO DR. B. S. NANJIANI

A send off on the occasion of his departure to Bantwa will be given today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. to Dr. Barkatali S. Nanjani at Kesarbaug, Dongri.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Woyo Maru' left Colombo on September 18 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 22.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 3 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 24th instant.

FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS

Mr. H. P. Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay writes:

Private students desirous of enhancing their qualifications with a view to better prospects in life and unable to pay fees will receive assistance in securing admission to the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Rajputana Board 1937. The last date of submitting forms is 24th September, 1936, 10 a.m. No charge will be made for this service.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The star of "NO, NO, NANETTE"
BERNICE CLAIRE
in
"TWO HEARTS IN HARMONY"
A delightful human drama with songs and comedy.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The King of Comedy—
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In his greatest laugh sensation
"CITY LIGHTS"
(Brand New Copy)
AN ECSTASY OF MIRTH!
Also "ST. LEGER" Race
Also All-Colour
SILLY SYMPHONY
"3 ORPHAN KITTENS"

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Author of
"CAPTAIN BLOOD"—
RAFAEL SABATINI'S
Unusual drama of the
FRENCH REVOLUTION—
"THE MARRIAGE OF CORBAL"
with
NILS ASTHER—HAZEL TERRY—NOAH BEERY
Also "ST. LEGER" Race

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Two Hearts in Harmony" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Marriage of Corbal." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"City Lights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"So, You Won't Talk" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"13 Hours by Air" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wamaq-Ezra" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jawani-Ka-Nasha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"The Girl from Lahore." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will give further a synopsis in Gujarati of the contents of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31).

BHAGINI SAMAJ SOCIAL WELFARE CENTRE

The annual gathering of the Bhagini Samaj Social Welfare Centre will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the G. S. Medical College Reading Room, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor, will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Movement" from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE DISPENSARY

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of August, 1936, was 962 of which 398 were women and 566 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 40.

IN AID OF POOR STUDENTS OF SOCIOLOGY

Dr. Bishambar Nath Yogi will give Yogic feats in aid of Poor Students' Fund, Students' Union, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay on Sunday the 27th September, 1936, at 9 a.m. at the University Convocation Hall.

Rates: Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

PASSED IN FIRST AID CLASS

The Superintendent, Industrial School for Women, Parel, writes:—

Industrial School for Women, Parel. Students of the First Aid Class in Marathi for women conducted by Dr. Shridhar V. Oak at the above school was examined by Dr. Mrs. C. D. Pradhan M.B.B.S.

Following are the names of successful students in their order of merit: Miss Champu Parulekar, Miss Rakhma Hazare, Mrs. Lakshmibai Amdekar, Miss Hansa Nagale, Miss Abigail Reuben, Miss Ruby Joseph, Miss Peroz Nerulkar, Miss Sarab Samuel, Mrs. Rubeka Moses, Miss Leela Lad and Mrs. Parvatibai Bhor.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East Bound plane due to arrive Karachi on the 21st September 1936 has been delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 22nd September 1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. on the 24th September 1936 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be as shown below:

Ordinary correspondence: 7-15 hours on 23-9-1936.

Registered correspondence: 17-00 hours on 22-9-1936.

PREPARING FOR DURGA PUJA

A meeting of the Bengali residents of Parel, Dadar and Matunga area will be held at the residence of Mr. Bholadas Chatterjee, Sundar Bhuvan, 166 E, Vincent Road, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. to consider the question of celebrating Durga Poojah at Dadar, and to elect a Managing Committee, if necessary.

ALWAR'S EMPLOYEE IN TROUBLE

Alleged Attempt To Cheat Post Office

BOMBAY, Monday.

A 'Chaprasi' of the Private Secretary of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, appeared before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, today, on a charge of having used a postage stamp, which was already used.

It appears that at about 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the accused Bishansingh Rabisingh, went to the Cumballa Hill Post Office for booking an express telegram from His Highness' Private Secretary to Simla. He was asked by the booking clerk to affix stamps of Rs. 1-2 and the accused affixed a rupee stamp and handed in two annas for the remaining value of stamps.

The booking clerk questioned the accused about the stamp as it appeared to be an old and used one. As no satisfactory reply was given the clerk sent the stamp to the Post Master who found that it was used and the accused was handed over to the police.

On a search another used stamp it is stated. was found on his person. He was released on bail till the 25th instant.

MAHARASHTRA INVITES JAWAHAR & SARDAR PATEL

To Tour Province In November For Election Work

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have been invited by the Maharashtra Parliamentary Board to tour the province in November in connection with the election campaign.—A.P.

RECEPTION TO CALCUTTA BAYAM SAMITY

The members of the Calcutta Bayam Samity will be accorded a reception by the Bengal Club to-day (Tuesday at 7-30 p.m. at Parel.

G. N. DESAI'S APPEAL TO 'C' WARD CORPORATION VOTERS

Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai writes:

It has not been possible for me to approach all the voters of this Ward, within the short time that was at my disposal but I hereby publicly appeal them to come in their thousands and exercise their right of franchise and support the deserving candidate.

For me I can only say that I have tried to serve the country in the most humble way that I could for the last many years and I hope to continue in the same spirit.

VOTE FOR G. N. DESAI

Mr. Bhagwandas Kapadia, the Secretary of the Bharat Mitra Mandal, appeals to the citizens of 'C' Ward to support whole-heartedly the candidature of Mr. G. N. Desai. Mr. Desai's services to the Congress and to the Country are well-known. He has been in public life for the last 20 years. We therefore appeal to the voters not to fail in their duty towards this great worker.

TO-DAY'S GANAPATI CELEBRATIONS

Tilak Bridge G. A. Dadar: 7 p. m. Mantra Jagar; 9 p.m. Pravachan by Mr. Raje.

Kalyan Andhra Association: 9 to 11 p.m. Instrumental music (Satar) by Sardar Bisan Singh and Sri P. V. Sharma Garu and Sardar Labsing.

Tulsi Tejpal Chawl: 5 p.m. Women's gathering and magic tricks by Prof. Chandan. 9 p.m. Movie (Educational Films) by B. P. Baby and Health Week Assn and "Cultured Pearls" by Mr. Datar.

Ballads of Mr. G. D. Dixit of Satara: 5 to 7 p.m. Gulalwadi, Pydhownie. 10 to 12 p.m. Kolewadi (Fanaswadi) Thakurdwar.

Y. M. H. A.: 8-30 p.m. Physical feats by Mr. Joshi of Khandesh.

Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha: 8-30 a. m. Puja, 2 to 4 p.m. Haladi Kunku. 8-30 p.m. Bhajans.

Karnatak Sangha: 6-30 p.m. Debate on "Is Conversion Desirable?" Mr. M. Ramabrahma will preside. 9 p.m. Vocal music by Prof. R. M. Kulkarni.

DeLisle Road Bridge G. U.: 6-30 p.m. Shri Sushil S. Kavalekar will speak on "Manuskicha Dev". Mr. P. K. Savant will preside. 9-30 p.m. Kirtan by Hyderabad Buva.

Lalbaug G. U.: 8 to 9 p.m. Mr. K. S. Doundker will speak on "Who are backward classes". Mr. J. A. Savant will preside. 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m. "Kichak-Wadha" Drama.

Hindu Sabha Matunga: 3-30 p. m. Haladi Kunku Garba and Ras Dance by B. J. Home Girls.

Lamington Road S. G. Mandal: 7-30 p.m. Concert by Blind Boys. Mr. H. P. Chhatrapati will speak on "The Blind of India." 8-45 p.m. Bharat Sena Mela of Parel Seva Sangha.

Lokamanya Kanyashala: Asha Nirasha—Scenes, Garba, Lezim etc.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION AT BANDRA GYMKHANA

An elocution competition—the first of its kind in the Suburbs—is scheduled to be held at the East Indian Hall (Bandra Gymkhana) on Sunday the 27th. The competition has been organised by the Literary Section of the Bandra Gymkhana and is open to students of the Catholic Schools of Bombay and the Suburbs. The Gymkhana has secured generous donors for the Championship Cups and, in addition, will be giving away useful books as prizes to the successful students.

The competition has been divided into 3 sections viz: (1) for children under 8 years of age (2) for boys and girls (separately) over 8 years but under 13 years of age (3) for boys and girls (separately) over 13 years of age. Two cups are also offered for students of the East Indian community.

The panel of judges consists of 3 gentlemen and two ladies presided over by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

REPRESSION IN AMBERNATH

Labour Appeal To Civil Liberties Union To Help Workers

Representatives of various working class organisations met in an informal conference at the Servants of India Society Hall, on Monday night, have sent an urgent appeal to the Civil Liberties Union, to take up the question of defending the rights and civil liberties of the workers of the Western India Match Factory, at Ambernath, where severe repression, it was stated, has been in progress during the past few weeks.

Miss Godavaribai Gokhale, President, Women's Fellowship of Service, presided at the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed:

"This meeting of the representatives of several organisations, mentioned as under, after fully considering the issues involved in the Ambernath Match Factory workers' strike, urgently calls upon the Civil Liberties Union to consider the instances wherein the encroachment on the rights and civil liberties of the Match Factory Workers' Union and its members, is alleged, and to take necessary measures to protect their civil liberties.

PUBLIC MEETING.

"This informal meeting resolves that a public meeting should be held to educate the public about the grave condition of the workers on strike at Ambernath and the serious curtailment of civil liberties in that area. The following persons are hereby appointed to do everything necessary for the successful organisation of the public meeting: Messrs. S. K. Shah, S. S. Batliwala, Dinker Desai and J. Bukhari, Miss Godavari Gokhale and Miss Shantabai Bhalerao."

The meeting also passed a resolution requesting all the public organisations,—political and working class—in the City to agitate and rouse public opinion against the action taken against the workers by the police and the Magistracy of the Thana District.

Representatives of the following organisations were present at the meeting: The Congress Socialist Party, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the Women's Fellowship of Service, the All-India Kisan Committee, the National Students' League, the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee and the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.

JHALAWAR AND FEDERATION

Committee Busy With Accession Problem

BRIJNAGAR, September 21.

The Dewan of Jhalawar State wires:—

"The important problem of accession to the Federation is engaging the best attention of His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar, who has appointed a Committee consisting of the Dewan, examiners and high officials of the State to study the question carefully in all its bearings. The Committee has gone through a mass of literature on the subject and is working very strenuously. It is to be hoped that it will submit its report to His Highness by the end of December next."—A.P.

BAIL FOR THREE GAMBLING SUSPECTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two packs of cards, a mat, two candle-sticks and cash were, it is alleged, seized by the Nagpada Police following a gambling raid on the ground floor of a building at Foras Road.

Habib Allibux, Majid Allabux and Allisher Khudabux were arrested by the Nagpada Police on Saturday night and placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day. They were released on bail.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ

Tributes were paid to Mr. George Jacob, Assistant Collector of Customs and President of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj at a farewell function organised by the Samaj at Dhuru Hall on Sunday morning on the eve of Mr. Jacob's transfer to Madras.

Mr. M. Karuvan who presided eulogised Mr. Jacob's valuable services to the Samaj. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. C. K. Subramaniam and others spoke in glowing terms of the many qualities of head and heart possessed by Mr. Jacob and the keen interest he has always evinced in the welfare of the Samaj. After light refreshments the function came to a close

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

"So You Won't Talk"

It is, of course, a long time since the mirthful Monty Banks starred in a picture, and a pleasure to record that "So You Won't Talk"—specially made as a starring vehicle—gives him a grand opportunity to keep audiences laughing, which he seizes with both hands. He is now, from today seen at the Royal Opera House.

But fightful are the pains the plot makes him suffer in the process. Under the terms of an uncle's will he is left £110,000, but on one horrifying condition. He must remain completely silent for 30 days. He must not speak, nor must he write. One word, and the money is divided among his other relations—a greedy and unscrupulous trio of women. And the worst of it is that throughout the qualifying period Monty must live with them in the deceased uncle's house.

To ensure that Monty does not break the silence, he is guarded by a lawyer's clerk. Wilbur Whistle, who haunts his steps waiting for that single word to slip that will lose him the fortune! Monty's only means of communication are with a tin whistle—which he plays whenever the necessity presses.

Monty's relations conspired to make him talk, by fair means or foul. They knock him about, they tease him, they worry him, they starve him, they try to trick him into talking, all to no avail. But is a near thing to times. The comedy sweeps along in a hurricane of mirth until the riotous climax comes—and what a surprise it is! Does he talk? That's telling.

Never was star better cast than Monty Banks, using all his tricks as a silent star to win shrieks and guffaws. The story could not have been better chosen, so packed is it with gags. Claude Dampier whose radio fooling is relished by millions is an ideal choice as Monty's body-guard his awesome grin and droning voice are a riot. Vera Pearse, Berina Belmore, and Enid Stamp Taylor share honours as the relations, each giving their best. Muriel Angelus, of stage fame is delightfull as Monty's sweetheart, and Ralph Ince gives another fine gangster study though in a comedy vain for once. The cast is undoubtedly one of the finest ever assembled in a British comedy.

The speedy action is due to the direction of William Beaudine the American 'ace', who was specially engaged for the picture. He has missed no chance to keep the fun going. The story, by Tom Gorahty, was adapted to the screen by Frank Launder and Russell Medcraft.

SHRIMATI LALITA ENTERTAINS

South Indian Colony

The Mysore Association celebrated the Ganapati Utsav on Sunday in their new premises at Matunga. A select gathering was present in the evening, when Srimati Lalita Venkatram of the Radio fame entertained the audience with her sweet music to the accompaniment of the Veena. This is the first public performance that Srimati Lalita has given in the South Indian Colony and she entertained the audience for more than an hour, the audience that was captured by her exquisite voice and her mastry rendering over the Veena.

Misses Pankaji and Alamelu, two Mysorean girls played on the violin and it was a pleasure to hear the two girls singing to the accompaniment of that difficult instrument.

WILSONIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first annual dinner of the Wilsonian Association will be held on Saturday the 10th October at 8 p.m. at the Radio Club, Queen's Road Past Wilsonians desirous of joining should send in their subscriptions (Rs. 3) to the Hon. Secretaries at Wilson College by the 1st October

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

From Our Staff Correspondents

Port Trust Water Mains

The water mains in the Bombay Port Trust Estates should, it was decided, be tranferred to the Bombay Muncipality. Hitherto these mains were owned by the Port Trust. The question of transferring the property in the water mains and fire hydrants from the Port Trust to the Corporation was examined by Solicitors who came to the conclusion that the Municipal Act, as it stood at present, contained no provision under which the property would be automatically transferred merely upon the Commissioner taking charge. The Solicitors on both sides agreed that it would be legally possible to transfer the property under the Transfer of Property Act. But it was pointed out that such an instrument of transfer under this Act would be a most unprecedented transaction and that it would be difficult to get it registered owing to the difficulty of describing accurately corporeal property underground, especially when such property had varying dimensions and levels. The Municipal Solicitors were further of opinion although Sections 272 and 273 of the Municipal Act provided by legislation to a certain extent the method of transfer independent of the ordinary law, yet the provisions in these sections do not cover the case now in question, namely, the transfer of the whole of a large private service already laid in the land of the owner. To remedy this defect an amendment to the section was suggested by the Municipal Solicitors.

In the meantime the Municipal Solicitors proposed that the agreement between the Port Trust and the Corporationi which also dealt with matters other than the question of transfer of property, should be completed upon the basis of a personal contract. The effect of such personal contract would be that the water mains taken over by the Municipality would, as between parties, be treated as Municipal Water Works, and that the Commissioner would be entitled to exercise all his usual powers of construction and maintenance. But these powers would not be effective against third parties such as lessees of the Port Trust or other utility concerns, and hence the question of transfer of the property would have to be pursued subsequently by amending Section 273 of the Municipal Act.

Amend The Act

The Municipal Commissioner felt that there was little advantage in completing the agreement on terms of a personal contract and the Municipal Solicitors were advised to hold the drafting of the agreement in abeyance pending the proposed modification of Section 273. He requested the Improvements Committee to approve the proposed amendment to Section 273 and move the Government to undertake legislation accordingly at an early date. It was proposed to complete the agreement with the Port Trust after the amendment come into effect. The matter was taken up for consideration by the Improvement Committee before the draft of the amendment to Section 273 was placed by the Municipal Solicitors for approval. The matter would come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Improvements Committee. After the amendment has been approved of, it will be forwarded to the Bombay Government and will be placed before the legislature.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

I have many a time written on the need of organising a cosmopolitan cricket tournament for the suburbs, but alas I find nothing has been done about it, and it looks as if nothing will be done about it. I wonder whether it would mean such a heavy task for one of our leading Gymkhanas to tackle the problem. I think either the Bandra or the Santa Cruz Gymkhana might move into this matter.

Some time back I told you about the Bombay East Indian Association Cricket Tournament to be run under the auspices of the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar. This Tournament, as I said before, is only open to all Catholic teams in Bombay and Suburbs. This tournament which has been in existence for the last 8 years has attracted quite a number of entries, of strong sides, the total number being 13 and every match is expected to be very well fought out and ought to provide some excellent cricket.

THE DRAW.

Young Men's Paris Association. Bye; Ranwar XI. Bye; Ban-Tan vs. Bachelors XI; Chapel Road United vs. Palli Club; Chuim Reading Room vs. Vile Parle, Kallina Athletic vs. Chuim Selected Palli Selected vs. Kantwadi Scheme and Sherly Malla Cricket Club Bye.

Spoting the winners is a very tedious game. So I won't take a chance, but from a few cricket fans I learn the Y. M. P. A. Sahar and the Ban-Tan, Dadar ought to go far in the first half though the latter will have to put up a good show against the Bachelors XI, Juhu. In the next half the Kallina Athletic, last years cup-holders are expected to put up a very good show. The Kantwadi Scheme XI ought to reach the finals, for, I understand, this team is being led by Mr. A. C. Pereira our Suburban cricket star and it has as players, men who are fully equipped with all the fundamentals of scientific cricket. This tournament I understand is to start in the 1st week of October and all the matches are to be played at Danda Green where the pitch is at present undergoing a complete remending.

REFLECTIONS ON THE FEAST.

Bandra feast is over. The feast of the heavenly mother of all mankind without distinction of caste or creed has passed away. This feast which was full of devotional services and splendid celebrations has left its glory for another year. But its memories still live and will live fresh for months and months.

Sundays picturesque scenes of the fair no more exist. The luxuriant shops and side shows have fled elsewhere. But their memories still live in the hearts of the people, which are the talk on the tongues of everybody.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains	Arr H.M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	18 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	9 45

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1936

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

The Congress Party "en bloc" was absent yesterday when Lord Linlithgow addressed the Indian Legislative Assembly for the first time after assumption of office. The action of the Congress Party will throw scribes in the Anglo-Indian Press and their supporters into paroxysms of fury and will be denounced as an insult to the representative of the King and the long-suffering Indian public will have inflicted on it boring sermons on constitutional proprieties and parliamentary manners. But all this would be as irrelevant as it would prove ineffectual. In a truly self-governing country like Britain with a genuine parliament having effective control over the affairs of the nation, any such action by a responsible Party would, except in circumstances of the gravest provocation, be worthy of condemnation and reproach. But where, as in our own country, the legislature itself is a cruel mockery of the peoples' demand for freedom, the talk of constitutional proprieties becomes not less hypocritical than irrelevant. The decision of the Congress Party was not intended as an insult to the Viceroy but as a protest against the policy of the Government which continues to be, in all vital matters, one of defiance of public opinion and it will be fully endorsed by the country.

No Change

The Viceroy's speech, while it marks a welcome change of tone as compared with the speeches of his predecessor, contains no evidence of change in substance or of respect for public opinion. His references to middle class unemployment—is there no unemployment among other classes?—to the position of Indians Overseas, to the problem of nutrition as affecting human beings and animals alike, to Indo-Japanese Treaty negotiations are of the humdrum variety. We appreciate the solicitude for the welfare of the people which they indicate. We also welcome his decision to establish a Central Public Health Advisory Board provided its constitution and functions do not conflict with the powers of provincial legislatures and Ministers. But it is clear that Lord Linlithgow has not yet realised that most of these problems can never be satisfactorily solved without a radical change in the administrative, taxation and economic systems and that this change itself cannot be brought about until the people of India become masters in their own country.

Empty Words

That there is no change in policy as a result of change in Viceroyalty is evident to any student of Indian political situation. The rigour of the regime of repression continues unabated. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and hundreds of young men in Bengal are still detained as prisoners, without trial. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is not permitted to go to his own province and the Punjab. The Congress bodies in the N. W. Frontier Provinces, the Hindustani Seva Dal and several other Congress and allied organizations in various parts of the country are still under a ban, the Ordinances and Special Emergency Laws still disfigure the Statute-book and the onslaughts on the civil liberties of individuals increase in number day by day. With what justification can the Viceroy claim that there is no rule of force in India, as contrasted with countries in Europe where "we see an array of dictatorships risen from the ashes of those liberal systems of Government which preceded them" or with many parts of the world "where we become aware of the recrudescence of the rule of force, and, in one guise or another, of the exploitation of the weak by the strong?" Can the Viceroy claim that either the present systems of Government or the new Constitution which is to replace it is based on the consent of the people? Is there any responsible section of the people which will endorse his fulsome eulogy of the new Government of India Act? He has the temerity to declare that the new Act involves "nothing less than the discarding of the old ideas of Imperialism for the new ideals of partnership and Co-operation." These are sweet words. But is their any basis for such an extravagant claim? Is it the ideal of partnership and co-operation which has induced the framers of the new Constitution to deprive the people of India of any voice in the administration of their foreign affairs and in the control over the Army, to impose safeguards militating against basic principles of self-government and to vest in the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors powers not less arbitrary and dictatorial than those exercised by Mussolini or Hitler? Lord Linlithgow says he accepts the sincerity of those who are dissatisfied with certain provision of the new Constitution he finds himself unable to endorse their views. It is not merely certain provisions of the new Constitution with which the people of India are dissatisfied. They have rejected it in its entirety. If it is true that the policy of Britain towards India is going to be one based on ideals of partnership and co-operation, is it not insulting the intelligence as well as the self-respect of the people of this country to rest content with accepting their sincerity and expressing one's inability to endorse their views? If no respect is shown to their views and a Constitution rejected by them is to be foisted on them, where do partnership and co-operation come in? With this scant respect shown to public opinion in the country and with proofs of the Viceroy's past assurances being belied by the action of officialdom in various parts of the country, particularly in the N. W. Frontier Provinces, the U. P. and Madras, in interfering in the election campaign and seeking to fight against Congress and by Lord Linlithgow's own attitude towards adjournment motions in the Assembly, his failure to withdraw the Hallet circular—a failure hardly consistent with his solicitude for rural uplift—and the persistent disregard of the Assembly's verdict regarding the Ottawa Pact—is it possible for the people of India to feel confident that he will be able to act upto the assurance contained in his admirable words: "For my part I would be ready and anxious when the time comes to work to the best of my power with any political party willing to work the Constitution that may succeed in winning the confidence of the electorates."

Another Step Forward

It was about time for the Japanese to wake up to the noble duty of continuing their Imperialist aggression against China. They had been neglecting their duty for a sufficiently long time to render another provocation overdue. So a Japanese officer has obliged by being insulted by a Chinese sentry in Fengtai, south of Peiping. Chinese troops have, therefore, been evacuated, under the orders of the Japanese Commandant, from Fengtai. The dual control over Fengtai having been reduced to control by the Japs, another slow step has thus been taken in the gradual occupation of China. Meanwhile, by a providential coincidence, a Japanese consular police man is reported to have been killed in Hankow. The report may or may not be true. But the dead policeman too has helped. Japanese marines are proceeding to Hankow. The full details of the retributions which China will have to suffer are not yet known. But already "the Japanese have decided to maintain a permanent landing party in the Japanese Concession." So the good and noble work proceeds slowly but surely.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

London now has one million telephones, but it is still below top place in the list of towns which have the largest number of subscribers in proportion to their population.

Stockholm holds the record in Europe for telephone density, the world record being held by Washington and San Francisco. Besides, a "Miss Time", Stockholm, has also a "Miss Weather", who automatically gives a weather forecast by means of a gramophone arrangement. In its first ten days the weather record replied to 12,400 enquiries a day.

British Association Conference

The British Association scientists, who recently met at Blackpool, seem to have had less fun than their forerunners did 100 years ago, when the meetings were being held at Bristol.

The activities on that occasion were described in a letter to a friend by the Rev Sydney Smith, whose opinion of what he called 'the wise men of Bristol' was low. 'On Monday', he wrote, 'they dissected a frog; on Tuesday they galvanised a goose; on Wednesday they dissected a little pig, and showed that wonderful arrangement of the muscles of the throat by which that animal is enabled to squeak or grunt at pleasure. On Thursday they tried to go up in a balloon, but the balloon would not stir. The causes of the failure were, however, pointed out in a most satisfactory manner. On Friday a new and philosophical mode of making butter was brought forward and several pats of butter exhibited. On Saturday they all set off on the outside of coaches, believing they had conferred the utmost benefits on the human race. You and I know better."

The subjects for discussion at Blackpool were less adventurous—economics, vitamins, electrons and hormones.

Extending Borstal Age

The number of Britain's boy and girl criminals will be doubled—on paper—before the end of the Autumn by a new Government measure to combat crime among people.

The proposal to extend the maximum age for Borstal treatment from 21 to 23 will be rushed through Parliament when both Houses reassemble. Then offenders between these ages who were formerly sent straight to prison will be given a chance of corrective Borstal treatment. When Parliament reassembles the Home Secretary will lay a draft Bill before both Houses. Under the scheme both boy and girl offenders will be graded according to age. A girl of sixteen will not be allowed to mix with women older than herself who might exert a bad influence on her training.

Tercentenary Of Harvard

Apart from Mr. Baldwin's broadcast, England will honour the Harvard tercentenary by sending representative delegates from the English Universities.

It is meet that England should honour America's oldest University, for Englishmen had much to do with its foundation. In front of the beautiful University Hall stands a bronze statue of a handsome youth with the inscription, "John Harvard, Founder, 1638". Harvard was the son of an illiterate London butcher. His statue is known as "The Statue of The Three Lies".

Harvard was not founded in 1638 but in 1636. John Harvard had nothing to do with its foundation. The statue is a purely imaginary likeness, for no one know what he looked like. It was another Englishman who founded the university. This was Nathaniel Eaton, a scholar and a rascal who beat and starved his students, ran up debts, and never paid them. There was a scandal which reached its height while John Harvard lay dying of tuberculosis. On his death-bed he expressed a wish that the money made by his butcher father: should be left to the university. The Will was never committed to paper, but Mrs. Harvard, an Englishwoman, honoured her husband's dying wish. Six months later the name of Eaton's College was changed to Harvard. Eaton, who once beat up one of his assistants for two hours with a walnut-tree cudgel 'big enough to have killed a horse' had a bad end. He escaped justice by flight to Virginia, returned to England, became a turn-coat persecutor of the Nonconformists, and died in a London Prison.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Why Kemal Ataturk Is Invited To England?

Attempt To Check Fascist Menace In Middle East

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 12.
(By Air Mail).

A few days ago I mentioned that the continued absence of Mr. Baldwin was giving cause to suggest that the Prime Minister was in bad health. This week it had been announced that Mr. Baldwin has been advised to extend his holidays as he is still in ill-health. The fact that he has asked Mr. Neville Chamberlain to take his place at the forthcoming Conservative Conference has aroused further spate of speculation.

Churchill To Join Cabinet

Although Mr. Baldwin's friends are protesting against the report that the Prime Minister is contemplating early retirement there is a strong feeling in the country that he would be forced to resign this year if his breakdown continues into the late autumn. At any rate there are no two opinions about his successor. According to Mr. Baldwin's plan, he is expected to retire after the Coronation in May next and Mr. Neville Chamberlain will succeed him in the Prime Minister's 'gadi.' In that eventuality strong support exists in Whitehall for the suggestion that Sir Samuel Hoare will vacate the Admiralty Office to take charge of the Treasury. And if Mr. Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister, he will try and bring Mr. Winston Churchill in the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty. Unlike Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain has no prejudice against Mr. Churchill or his talent or his short-lived, though powerful, revolts against the National Government since its formation five years ago.

Among Those Not Present

However, with the continued absence from London of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Eden, the Chancellor, and all the other members of the Cabinet's Foreign Affairs Committee, excepting Lord Halifax, British foreign policy seems to be showing increasing lack of unity of direction. It was interesting to read in one of the afternoon newspapers the announcement of the Cabinet Ministers held at 10, Downing Street to discuss the foreign situation. A smart sub-editor, instead of sticking to the usual practice of retailing the names of those present, announced "among those who were not present were: Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Eden, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Hailsham, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Halifax, Mr. Duff Cooper and Sir Godfrey Collins. Another sarcastic free-lancer managed to get into his paper that the Ministers met to enquire of Mr. Duff Cooper if he had a good time during his cruise in the company of His Majesty the King!

Foreign Policy In A Muddle

Mr. Eden's health is giving grave concern. Chicken-pox, they say, becomes a rather serious malady at Mr. Eden's age. To the exhaustion consequent on such an illness in adults there must be added, where the Foreign Secretary is concerned, his sub-chronic disability known as a "nervous heart," which expresses itself in periodic breakdowns. Owing, therefore, to the want of a controlling hand, Mr. Eden's department, it is feared, is just now the seat of several acute controversies between rival schools of diplomatic thought, with resultant uncertainty and fluctuations. This affects every issue—League Reform, France versus Germany, or German versus Russia, or Fascism versus Democracy in relation to the Spanish crisis and the rest. The latest apple of discord has been flung into the diplomatic ring by the sequel to King Edward's call on President Ataturk.

Anglo-Turkish Understanding

The Turks are positive that their Premier has received an invitation to visit London in the early future in order to discuss common Anglo-Turkish interests in the Mediterranean. Downing Street pundits, on the other hand, contend that such an invitation could only be issued on their authority from London. The truth is that the pundits belong to that school of thought which betrayed Abyssinia, and is always ready to cringe before Mussolini. Indeed, their fear of the Fascist Dictator and their pathetic concern not to ruffle his susceptibilities seem to have blinded them to the value of friendship with Turkey to help Britain scotch

(Continued on Pale 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE LEAGUE'S DILEMMA.

The dilemma in which the League of Nations is reported to have found itself is too contemptible to be amusing. Having basely deserted Abyssinia and betrayed that country as well as itself to the international outlaw guilty of defying not only international but humanitarian principles it was sought to close the inglorious chapter by another inglorious act, by refusing to recognise the existence at all of any independent Government in Ethiopia and refusing without making any formal inquiry as to the state of affairs in that country. A sense of decency, however, seems to have prevailed to some extent for the time being, the President having suggested examination by a committee of the claims of Abyssinia and permission to Abyssinian delegates to occupy their seats pending the decision of the Assembly on the Committee's report. Let us see what the Assembly does, although we seriously doubt that it will give any decision contrary to what the so-called Big Powers have, perhaps, already decided upon.

MAHARASHTRA'S OPPORTUNITY.

With the first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress when office-bearers and the various sub-committees were formally appointed the work of makpreparations for the next sessions of the Congress may be said to have begun in right earnest. The task of the Reception Committee is undoubtedly not an easy one. But Sjt. Shankerrao and his colleagues can look forward with confidence to successful achievement of it. The omens are heartening indeed. It is pleasing to learn that Mr. N. C. Kelkar has joined the Reception Committee. But more pleasing still is the patriotic donation of Sjt. Madhav Martand Deshpande of Rs. 20,000 in case any deficit was sustained by the Reception Committee. We are sure there will be no deficit because we are certain that the whole of Maharashtra, conscious of its proud privilege, will rise up to the occasion and make the Faizpur Congress a magnificent success inspite of the covert and overt opposition that has been consistently offered from anti-Congress quarters.

CRICKET INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the entire tour of the Indian Cricket Team in England has been long anticipated, and thus the actual resolution on the subject passed at the meeting of the Indian Cricket Board on Sunday only confirms earlier expectations. The Committee, it is hoped, will begin work immediately, and avail itself of the presence of the various members of the team in this city after their return within a few days' time. It shall also be necessary to call in the statements of players like Major C.K. Nayudu who may not be returning to India in the near future. The personnel of the Committee is satisfactory and we specially welcome the selection of Sir John Beaumont, Bombay's Chief Justice, though we would have liked to see a distinguished cricketer like Prince Duleepsingh or Dr. H. D. Kanga associated with the enquiry. We must, however, protest against the *in camera* procedure, which is proposed to be adopted by the committee. We shall not be surprised if this secrecy itself becomes the source of further suspicion in the public mind. It would, therefore, be fairer to the Committee itself if the whole inquiry is conducted in the open. The general public is, of course, intensely interested in the whole question and will thus deplore and even resent the present decision. The Board of Control would be well-advised to change it even now.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL.

The report is now available of the Joint Conference of the International Council of Women and the National Council of Women in India, which was held at Calcutta from 30th January to 4th February, 1936. It contains the full proceedings of the Joint Conference, including the presidential address of the Maharanee of Baroda and the resolutions passed by it. It also contains the proceedings of the separate Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India held at Calcutta during the same week, the reports of the Provincial Councils and Affiliated Societies and, finally, a brief report of I. C. W. Conference held in Paris in July 1934. Thus the whole consolidated report will be found most useful by all those interested in the women's cause in general and the part played therein by the women of India. It also gives one an idea of the good work done by the National Council of Women in India and its various Provincial Councils. The present report is of special interest inasmuch as the I. C. W. Conference was held for the first time in India and was attended by delegates and visitors from Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Roumania, Switzerland, France, Denmark, Holland, Australia, New Zealand and China.

A GREAT AND NOBLE LADY.

We have the greatest respect for the memory of Dr. Annie Besant. We agree with every word that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said in tribute to her greatness. She was without doubt an institution, a world figure. And inspite of differences with her it is our privilege to acknowledge that the sincerity and earnestness with which that great and noble lady adopted India as her own and the single-minded devotion with which she served the country would do honour to the greatest of India's sons. And it is precisely because of our respect for her memory that we wanted to protest strongly against the speech that was reported to have been delivered at the third Anniversary of her death by Mr. Venkateshwaran. We are glad to be assured by Mr. Venkateshwaran that he did not make the remarks attributed to him. By the way, Mr. Venkateshwaran is needlessly worried over being described as a "League official." The description did not involve any suggestion that he was speaking on behalf of Geneva. Nor could such a impression be carried by any body.

Mr. Venkateswaran's Speech

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

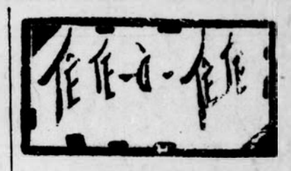
Sir,—May I write a few lines for early publication in the columns of your paper, regarding the report of my speech at the third anniversary meeting of Dr. Besant held yesterday at Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay.

First let me state that whatever I spoke, I did entirely in my personal capacity and has nothing whatever to do with my position as a League official. So, it would have been appropriate if the head line did not contain any reference to the "League official."

Next about the "amazing claim". What I stated about Pandit Jawaharlal's book and its relation to Dr. Besant's life and Theosophy, was that there were passages in that book which showed that "Theosophy and Dr. Besant's ideas and ideals had contributed something to the making of his mind." This is quite different from the statement contained in your report that *"He was the product of the study of Dr. Besant's works!"*

Again regarding the statement "that the spiritual attainment of India with dependence on Eng-

(Continued on Page 8.)



WITHOUT COMMENT.

According to an Associated Press message from Madras, a monkey who had got loose in Trplicane was pursued by an Assistant Commissioner of Police accompanied by a sub-Inspector

He, the monkey, took fright and sought refuge on the terrace of the house of Mr. Saytamurthi M.L.A.

The Sub-Inspector, however, shot him dead.

* * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy: "For my part, I would be ready and anxious, when the time comes, to work to the best of my power with any political party willing to work the Constitution, that may succeed in winning the confidence of the electorates."

Meanwhile, his provincial subordinates will, we confidently hope, do their ready and anxious best to him—help the electorates to dispose of their confidence in the right political direction.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah has been authorised to take any steps he thinks proper against disloyalty, insubordination or defiance of principles on the part of any member of the Muslim League Board.

The dictator may rest in peace. He will never be called upon to do his duty. You see, it will require an uncommonly ingenious mind to hit upon any thing that may constitute a crime against the Board or its principles

You simply cannot be guilty when you are allowed to do anything you like.

* * * *

The inquiry into the Amarnath incident will be held 'in camera.'

This is obviously because Vizzy's shyness and modesty do not agree with all kinds of limelight.

* * * *

Our sympathies are with Vizzy. The poor lonely thing will be without the moral encouragement of his two and only two vital supporters.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Contributed By The Junior Colleague).

(1) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had no justification for protesting against the seating arrangement at Mr. C. B. Mehta's dinner to the South Africans, because it was according to rules of administrative and constitutional precedence—the Mayor being a Transferred, and the Sheriff, a Reserved, subject.

(2) Swami Govindananda, the well-known Sind leader, has joined he Congress Nationalist Party with a view to being better able to carry on his Left Wing-cum-anti-Ministry campaign.

* * * *

An American writer considers the flirtation between Britain and Germany very strange.

Did he expect a flirtation between Britain and Russia? How unrespectable!

* * * *

According to Abyssinians, about two-thirds of Abyssinia is still entirely free.

It may be too big a chunk to be swallowed by the Fascist aggressor, but it has been gulped down by the League all right without much visible effect on the face.

* * * *

Which reminds us that the Credentials Committeee—ostensibly to examine credentials of delegates but really to outlaw Abyssinia (not Italy)!—has not met because of the unwillingness of many delegates to sit in it.

Unfortunately Reuter does not give the names of those who were not unwilling.

* * * *

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO PROPERTY

British Support for Bill In Assembly.

—Headlines.

Naturally. Britain stands for the constitutional safeguarding of vested interests.

* * * *

An elderly parson though it advisable to marry at last.

Calling on one of his elders to inform him of his intention, he aid:

"You see, I am an old man now and I cannot expect to be here very long, so I feel that when the end comes I would like to have someone to close my eyes."

"Aweel," replied the elder, "I've had twa, and I can tell ye they opened mine."

Widening Local Board's Franchise

Move For Adult Suffrage In Bombay Council

POONA, September 21.

The Bombay Legislative Council to-day considered an amendment to the Bombay Local Boards Act aimed at widening the franchise.

Move For Adult Suffrage

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Minister for Local Self-Government moved a comprehensive amendment meeting the wishes of the House. This amendment was described as going too far by Mr. Gangoli but was not thought to be, so by Rao Bahadur Bole, who moved an amendment proposing adult franchise for Local Bodies

Discussion had not finished when the House rose.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 21.

After interpellations, discussion was resumed on the Government's Local Board, Franchise Widening Bill. The Bill seeks to bring Local Boards' franchise on a par with the new Provincial Assembly franchise.

BROADER FRANCHISE

Originally the Bill provided a franchise on the property qualification but on seeing the wish of the House to introduce literary qualification and woman franchise in the present Bill, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi to-day moved another amendment which enfranchised every person who on January 1, preceding the date which is published on the list had residence within that constituency and whose name was entered in the current electoral roll of a territorial constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly or who was assessed to any tax imposed by a Local Board (except Toll or Octroi) in the financial year preceding.

The amendment further provided that no person was entitled to have his name registered in the electoral roll of more than one constituency of any Local or District Board.

POINT OF ORDER RULED OUT

Mr. Gangoli raised a point of order that the Local Self-Government Minister's amendment overruled the principle of the Bill as accepted at the time of the first reading, which was a franchise on property basis.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi pointed out that the principle accepted by the House was of widening of the franchise and, the amendment was concerned with a matter of detail.

On his point of order being ruled out by the Chair, Mr. Gangoli moved for postponement of consideration of the Bill to the next session but the motion was defeated by the House dividing 13 for and 43 against.

Mr. Gangoli then opposed the Government amendment.

Rao Bahadur Navale also opposed the amendment as in his opinion the same went against the principle of "no representation without taxation".

Rev. Modak supported the Government amendment.

Mr. Surve moved for postponement of consideration of the Bill for two days but the motion was lost.

Rao Bahadur Bole at this stage moved an amendment to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's amendment seeking to widen the franchise to admit franchise. Mr. L. R. Gokhaley supported the original motion but said he favoured the proposal of adult franchise.

WIFE OF KHATEDAR

Rao Bahadur Navale next moved an amendment to the effect that the wife of Khatedar paying Rs. 32 assessment may on application be registered as voters on Assembly not to be used for Local Board elections.

The Rao Bahadur, however, later withdrew his amendment on the Chief Secretary, Mr. Garret, bringing to his notice that under rule 25 of Electoral Rules, on application through the registering authority the Governor could through notification in the Gazette, direct such inclusion.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed said that the original Bill was ill-advised and ill-digested. There was no doubt that there was some bungling. Real credit of the present amendment ought, go to the Home Member, whose interruption had brought the change.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, Messrs. Chaturbhai Patel, Karbhari, Vyankatrao, Surve, Tairsee and Rao Bahadur Angadi, partook in the discussion which had not finished when the House rose for the day.

ECHO OF SLOT MACHINES

Home Member Heckled In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Bombay Legislative Council met to-day noon to further consider official business with Hon. Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola in the chair.

In reply to a question of Mr. Acharekar, the Revenue Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, stated that one of the two posts of Assistant Secretaries in the Political and Reforms Department was likely to be abolished from April next.

ECHO OF SLOT MACHINES.

Rao Bahadur Bole drew the Government's attention to the article "Bombay's idle slot machines" in the "Times of India" dated 29th July last and asked if the statement made therein namely, "known customers are still allowed to play on the machines in return for prizes." There is an unwritten code of rewards and the players making the winning scores find their prizes quietly slipped into their hands either at the tea table or at the counter before leaving the shops" were true.

Replying the Home Member, Mr. Turner, stated that no secret gaming was so far detected and a careful watch was being kept.

Replying to the question of Mr. Tairsee, the Home Member stated that the order served by the Government on Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, restraining him from parting with sums involved in the Communists' Case was made under Sub-Section 5 of Section 17 E of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

To a further question he said that the amount involved was Rs. 4,435.

GAMBLING CONVICTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Replying to another question of the same member the Home Member stated that under Sec. 12 A of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 78 persons were arrested in Bombay City. Of them 33 were convicted and 32 were either acquitted or discharged cases against 13 persons being still pending. 2033 persons were arrested under Sections 4, 5 and 12 of the Act. Of them, 872 persons were convicted and 320 were either acquitted or discharged, cases against 832 being still pending.

Words "with the intention of aiding or facilitating gaming" appearing in Sec. 12 A of the Act have found to be inoperative and the Government are considering amendment of that Section.

ROLE OF PRESS IN PUBLIC LIFE

Bombay Council President Entertained By Press Gallery Association

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Press Gallery Association in the Bombay Legislative Council gave a dinner to Hon. Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola, President of the Council, at the Poona Club last night. Prominent amongst those who attended it were Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. H. K. Chainani (Secretary of the Council), Rao Bahadur Navale, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Mr. Kothavala (Revenue Secretary), Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Thakoresaheb of Kerwada, Mr. Karbhari, Mr. Pestonshah Vakil, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Gough and Mr. Limaye.

Proposing the toast of the President Mr. Mac Rae (President of the Association) said that the Association greatly appreciated the honour done it by Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola in accepting the invitation to dinner. Mr. Rahimtoola had not been very long in the Presidential chair, but there was ample evidence that the cordial relationship which existed between the Chair and the Press Gallery during the presidentship of Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi was to be continued. The Association hoped that in the new Assembly Mr. Rahimtoola would continue the good work he had started in the Council.

"The position of the Press Gallery Association to-day," Mr. Mac Rae continued, "is very different to its position on the occasion of a similar dinner last year. The burden of my address on that occasion was to stress the urgent needs of the Press Gallery in the Bombay Chamber. I believe that I may claim that we have already reaped the benefits of our organization as an Association as to-day extensive re-arrangements are proceeding in the Bombay Chamber, changes have been carried out in the Poona Chamber and further developments are under consideration.

"I can think of no more suitable occasion on which to express the gratitude of the Association to Government generally and, individually, to the President, the ex-President and Mr. T. A. Andrew for the sympathetic consideration which they have given to every request we have put forward.

REPLY TO SATYAMURTI.

Seconding the toast, Mr. Y. D. Lokurkar thanked all those that had been sympathising with the aspirations of the Association and said that their help and co-operation were a good deal to the Press. Continuing Mr. Lokurkar referred to Mr. Satyamurti's latest broadcast speech in Simla on the subject of the "Worries of a Politician."

Mr. Lokurkar then pointed out the necessity of the Press in the legislatures being supplied with all the papers, especially the original acts, amendments to which in forms of bills are under consideration. He hoped this point would be favourably considered.

MR. RAHIMTOOLA'S REPLY.

In replying to the toast the Hon. Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola sincerely thanked for the honour done to him and for the kind references made about him. The very first matter which he had to look into, he said, on his election to the presidential chair was the representation of the Press Gallery Association. He was glad to find that the Association was satisfied with the action already taken in the matter.

In conclusion Mr. Rahimtoola wished the Association a long and successful life of useful activity.

Mr. F. N. Balsara then proposed toast to the guests of the evening.

After Mr. Umrigar had accorded support to the toast proposed Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehlavi replied to it. He thanked the Association for the work it had done and hoped it would serve many a years of its useful career.

DEATH OF G. I. SIDDONS

LONDON, September 21.

The death has occurred of George Impey Siddons, formerly of the Indian Educational Service and a descendant of the actress, Sarah Siddons.—Reuter.

Sheriff's Dinner to African Delegation

Mr. C. B. Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay, gave a dinner to the African Delegation on Saturday night at Taj Mahal Hotel. Picture shows a photograph of the guests at dinner.

South African Delegation snapped at the Halfkine Institute, Parel, morning. Col. Sokey, Director of the Institute is seen (2nd from right in centre) explaining preparation of plague vaccine.

Why Kemal Ataturk Is Invited To England?

(Continued from page 6)

the Fascist peril in the Middle East. It was their influence, it will be remembered, that so unwisely terminated the provisional agreements for mutual assistance made between Britain, Turkey, Greece and Jugo-Slavia at Geneva during the Abyssinian crisis. Fortunately, other influences are at work in the interests of the Anglo-Turkish understanding.

Abyssinian Emperor's Appeal

Talking of Abyssinia, the Emperor has issued a special appeal to the world for "peace and justice" in view of the meetings of the League of Nations to be held in the next few days. The Emperor emphasises that more than two-thirds of Ethiopia is as yet unoccupied by the Italians and that the Provisional Government is functioning normally in Western Ethiopia. After condemning Fascist propaganda, the Emperor's appeal says: "War and rumours of war are occupying the attention of Governments and people, but the world is thirsting more than ever for peace and justice. It is peace and justice which Ethiopia so sorely needs, and we ourselves continue to call upon the nations which are guarantors of Ethiopian independence to fulfil their obligations. The truth cannot be suppressed for ever by false and subtle propaganda, neither can the sufferings of my people under the tyranny of the invader remain concealed much longer. I appeal to the peoples of the whole world to translate into practice the sentiments of goodwill and love of justice which are so widely spread, and without which there can be no durable peace, by saving the Ethiopian people from the hands of the aggressor.

Meanwhile, the recently formed Friends of Abyssinia League of Service has opened a fresh campaign to secure more recruits to their fold in order to carry on a country-wide propaganda in favour of Abyssinia. Mrs. Sylvia Pankhurst still continues to publish the weekly newspaper "Ethiopian Times and News" because, to use the words of Mrs. Hazel M. Napier, the General Secretary of the Service, "Abyssinia exists so long as one Abyssinian fights in defence of his native land his native rights; so long as one Abyssinian man, woman or child sighs for freedom from Italian domination and exploitation. Despite the tragic history of the past, our pledges remain inescapable. As members of the League of Nations we are still trustees for these people. All is not over. It we are united and vigilant the future will reveal new ways of fighting for justice, new ways of defence."

Mussolini's Next More?

However, with all this admirable propaganda in favour of the Emperor in this country, the British public has accepted the Italian domination of Abyssinia as a matter of course. As a matter of fact it is now believed that Abyssinia will either not be sending a representative to the next meeting of the League or if she did, the procedure committee of the League will refuse him admission. But there is a belief that Mussolini will not send any representative to the League unless he is given an assurance that Abyssinia will not be represented at Geneva. Whatever that may be a Canadian woman has just returned from Addis Ababa to report in this country that a reign of terror is enacted in Addis Ababa. She got the impression that Abyssinians continue to harass the Italians by making daily raids on the capital. But what has surprised the British authorities is the statement of this Canadian woman that Italian soldiers talk openly about the next move of Mussolini. He is reported to have sent word to his followers that Italy will keep her eye on the Sudan.

CESAREWITCH AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE CALLOVERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, September 21.

Following is the Cesarewitch call-over:—

100—8 Newtonford offered; 100—7 taken,

18—1 Avondale offered, 20—1 taken,

25—1 Buckleigh taken and offered,

33—1 Chrysler Second offered; 40—1 taken.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CALLOVER

100—6 Aldine and Finalist offered,

25—1 Danbulger offered; 28—1 taken,

33—1 Harina taken and offered.

33—1 Stoneginger offered; 40—1 taken.

Tottenham's Surprise For Assembly

Though All Amendments Were Disposed Of Passage Of Cantonments Bill Is Not Moved

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Legislative Assembly met at 2-30 p.m. The attendance was thin.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena put the following short notice questions:

"What action has been taken to give effect to the Assembly's unanimous recommendations that for the purposes of elections under the New Government of India Act the system of voting should be by means of coloured boxes with or without symbols? Have the Government of U. P. been consulted in this connection! If so what opinions have they given! Which other local Governments, if any, are not agreeable to accept the system of voting as recommended by the Assembly?

DISCRETION TO LOCAL GOVTS.

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that the Government of India had carefully considered, in consultation with local Governments and the India Office, the recommendations of the Assembly. It had been decided that in this matter the provincial Governments should be given discretion to select the system of voting according to conditions there. Hence the Government of India would be reluctant to make any settlement prior to announcement by the Provincial Governments of their own decisions. The House could expect early publication by the provincial Governments of rules for conduct of election. It was in these rules that arrangements approved of by each provincial Government would be embodied.

MAGISTERIAL BAN IN CAWNPORE

Adjournment Motion Disallowed

The President disallowed Mr. Saxena's attempted motion of adjournment to discuss the promulgation by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore of an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting the assembling of five or more persons within a radius of two miles of certain cotton mills. Mr. Saxena said that this order affected Labour. The President held that such orders were passed under the ordinary Administration of Law.

TEA CONTROL BILL

Sir Mohd. Zafrullah introduced the Tea Control Bill providing from the date of the separation of Burma from India for separate licensing authorities and separate overseas allotment for British India and Burma on the same lines as are provided in the case of the rubber control scheme.

LAC CESS BILL

Sir G. S. Bajpai introduced the Lac Cess Bill which makes it clear that two members representing cultivators of lac on the Lac Cess Committee be nominated by the Bihar Government from Bihar instead of as previously by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

CANTONMENT BILL DEBATE

The House proceeded with the discussion of the Cantonment Bill.

Mr. Tottenham accepted Mr. Gadgil's amendment enfranchising every person whose name is entered on the current electoral roll of the constituency, whereof a cantonment forms part, for purposes of Central or Provincial Legislatures.

DISQUALIFICATION.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's amendment extending from six months to two years the period of imprisonment which disqualifies a person from being enrolled as a voter in cantonments raised a brief, but interesting, discussion.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh supported the amendment, but Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed opposed the amendment.

Mr. Tottenham replying said that the provision in the Bill was identical with the provision in the Municipal Acts of C. P., Bombay, Punjab and Bengal. The Governor-General-in-Council could always remove the disqualification.

Mr. Pant thought that Mr. Tottenham who had accepted enfranchisement of voters on the roll of the Central or Provincial Legislatures should also remove altogether any disqualification attached to enfranchisement of a person who had undergone imprisonment, as such disqualification did not exist in the Legislatures' roll

CONGRESS VICTORY.

The House divided and carried Mr. Saksena's amendment by 52 votes to 44.

Mr. Saksena moved another amendment removing disqualification against enrolment as voters of those who have been ordered to give security to be of good behaviour under the Cr. P. C.

The amendment was carried by 53 votes to 46.

PASSAGE OF BILL NOT MOVED

All Amendments to the Cantonments Bill were disposed of.

Mr. Tottenham did not move passage of the Bill as the Government, he said, required time to consider the effect of the Amendments passed.

COMPANY BILL DEBATE

The Assembly discussed the Companies Bill. After lengthy discussion it adopted the amendment of Pandit Pant that the Directors of a Public Company or subdiary company shall not, except with the consent of the company concerned in a general meeting, sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or remedy any debt due by a Director.

At the same time the House rejected by 55 votes against 50 the motion of the same member to place similar restriction in respect of the issue of the unoffered capital of the company.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY

Secretary Corrects Press Reports

Mr. F. M. Pinto, General Secretary, the Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

The report about the General Meeting of the Nationalist Christian Party held on Saturday last is inaccurate and misleading. But before making any correction or clarification, I have to state that the Nationalist Christian Party has nothing to do whatsoever with the subsequent meeting which was held by some Christians under the presidentship of Mr. Charles Mascarenhas as, Mr. Jos. Bennie, who presided over the general meeting of the Party after going through all the items on the agenda, had formally dissolved the same. Perfect calm was prevalent throughout the general meeting of the Party, but when Mr. Charles Mascarenhas took the chair for the subsequent meeting angry protests greeted him.

ALVA'S CANDIDATURE

As regards the resolution sponsored by Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, it consisted of three parts. The first part declared the Party's implicit faith in the Congress goal of Complete Independence. The second part give unequivocal support to the Congress Manifesto for the ensuing elections, and the third part recommended Mr. Joachim Alva to the Bombay Congress Parliamentary Board as a candidate for the forthcoming assembly elections from the Bombay Indian Christian Constituency.

A POINT OF ORDER

The point of order raised by Mr. Joachim Aranha and supported by me, while agreeing on the first two parts of the resolution, objected to the third part being incorporated in the resolution, as it sought to go beyond the scope of the agenda for the general meeting, and as also tantamount to flouting the considered opinion of the Executive Committee of the Party who prepared the agenda; and who were not in favour of rushing with the question of nominating a candidate, until such time, as they could conclusively place the recommendation with confidence.

WOMENS' RIGHT TO PROPERTY

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The introduction in the Legislative Assembly of a Bill to amend the Hindu law governing women's right to property is welcomed in a letter to the "Times" signed by a number of organisations, including the British Commonwealth League, of which Mrs. Corbett Ashby is President, Women's International League and Women's Freedom League.

The letter urges the Government of India to give the Bill whole-hearted support and allow it to be referred to the Select Committee so that the principles embodied in the Bill may shortly become law.—Reuter.

EARL Of RONALDSHAY ENGAGED

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The engagement is announced of the Earl of Ronaldshay with Miss Penelope Pike, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Ebenesser Pike, of Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants.—Reuter.

Protest Against Indignity To Mayor

SHERIFF'S TAJ BANQUET ECHO

Corporation Adjourns Without Transacting Business

The slight offered to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor at the Sheriff's Banquet to the South African Parliamentary Delegation on Saturday was re-echoed in the Municipal Corporation when an adjournment motion was moved and carried to express the Corporation's emphatic protest against the incident.

On Monday after the Mayor signed the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman, Standing Committee drew attention to the press report that the Mayor was not given a seat consistent with his dignity in the Taj Mahal Hotel last Saturday at the Sheriff's Banquet to the South African Parliamentary Delegation, and in consequence, he had to walk out.

The Mayor interrupted Mr. Mohanlal and said he would not allow him to speak on the matter except under the Municipal rules.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also wanted to speak but the Mayor did not allow him as there was no proposition before the house.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar then moved adjournment of the house.

Mr. Haji Hassam seconded the proposition which being put to vote was carried unanimously.

The Mayor then adjourned the house till 8-20 p.m. B. T. 9 o'clock S. T. to-night.

NO INTENTION TO LOWER DIGNITY

Deputy Sheriff Explains Warrant Of Precedence

The Deputy Sheriff writes:—

The following statement has been issued by Mr. M. K. Nemazie Deputy Sheriff of Bombay:—

Referring to the press reports about the Mayor's walking out from the Dinner given by the Sheriff to the South African Parliamentary Delegation, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, I wish to assure that there was no intention whatsoever to lower the dignity of the position of the Mayor. He was given the proper place according to the Warrant of Precedence. Though the Mayor, as the elected representative of the City, may be the first Citizen, his place according to the Warrant of Precedence is 35. The Chief Justice, the Puisne Judges of the High Court, Knights (By Courtesy), Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Major General, Vice-Chancellor, Agent of the Railway, Advocate General, all have precedence over the Mayor. The Sheriff made the only exception in the case of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as she was a Member of the Indian Delegation to South Africa.

CONGRESS WILL NOT BE FOILED BY JUSTICITES

Sambamurti Opens Karnatak Election Campaign

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, September 21.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi, Andhra leader and Secretary, Madras Parliamentary Board, arrived here yesterday and inaugurated the Congress Election campaign in Karnataka. He addressed a large public meeting and said that Karnatak and Andhra had a common cause from time immortal. One influenced the other in art, and culture. To-day these two, with other Indian Provinces, aspired for freedom from common bondage. This spirit had permeated even the States.

SECURE VANTAGE GROUND.

He traced the growth of Nationalism since the inception of the Congress and the new orientation given in 1920 by Gandhiji's entry into politics. Gandhiji, moved in the 1929 sessions the resolution of Independence in the Lahore Congress and launched the 1930 campaign of direct action which brought about the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which was ultimately wrecked by Die-hards resulting in the 1932 campaign.

Mr. Sambamurthi said the suspension of the campaign was due to want of country's co-operation and the support rendered by the Justice Party and others to Government. Hence the need of preventing mischievous elements capturing places of vantage. The Congress stood for wrecking the 1935 Constitution. He appealed for solid support.

SEVA DAL FOR ELECTION WORK

Dr. N. S. Hardiker said that the Hindusthani Seva Dal was banned in the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay and U.P. but not in Madras. Volunteers could be enlisted for assisting the Parliamentary Board. He stressed on mass contact through elections.

POSER FOR JUSTICITES.

Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar condemned the Justice Party tactics and challenged that while it collected lakhs for its campaign, the Congress indented upon peoples patriotism.

Mr. Sambamurthi left for Madras to-day and Dr. Hardikar, Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mr. Hukkerikar for Shakleshpur to tour in the District.

At the inauguration messages from Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Babu Sri Prakash, Acharya Kripalani Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar and others were read by Mrs. Kamaladevi.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR GIRL

Accused Sentenced

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and a common jury at the High Court sessions are engaged in hearing the case in which Harishchandra Bhau, a Maratha aged 22 years, is charged with kidnapping a minor girl from the lawful guardian of her parents.

In her evidence, the girl stated that she was living with her mother and step-father at Peerkhan Street. She used to sell fruits at a street corner. The accused, who was her neighbour, used to talk to her in 'tickling' language. Her parents did not like her friendship with the accused and used to ill-treat her.

Describing how she eloped with the accused, the girl stated that her parents had arranged to take her to their native place on May 4, 1935. On that day at 9 p.m. she left the house on some pretext and joined the accused according to plan.

The accused took her to Thana where they lived as man and wife in the house of one of his relatives. Two months later, they returned to Bombay and lived first at Jacob Circle and then at Kalachowki. One day her parents came there and forcibly took her to their home.

The girl stated that she was determined to marry the accused whom she still loved. The accused also loved her.

The girl's step-father then gave evidence. He said that he became aware of the girl's love affair from one of her love letters which he happened to see. He was opposed to her friendship with the accused because he belonged to another caste.

He would rather see her dead than see her married to a man outside his caste. He had arranged to marry her to a man within his caste at his native place. On that day while they were packing things, the girl left their room on the pretext of going to the lavatory and did not return.

The jury, by 7 to 2, found the accused not guilty on the charge of kidnapping from lawful guardianship; but they brought a unanimous verdict against him on the charge of kidnapping a girl under 18 for immoral purposes.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Kazi Naziruddin appeared for the prosecution. Mr. N. H. Jhabvala defended the accused.

S. O. S. FROM GORAKHPUR

Baba Raghavdas' Appeal For Outside Relief

GORAKHPUR, Sept. 21.

Baba Raghavdas, Congress Committee Gorakhpur wires:—

Twelve hundred square miles with fifteen hunndred villages in Gorakpur District are again flooded. It is raining continuously and there is no hope for "rabi" crops. Already lakhs of people and cattle are starving. People are evacuating villages again.

The resources of Gita Press and the Marwari Relief Society have been exhausted. I appeal to the generous public for immediate help for food, fodder, clothing and medicines.

Congress Parliamentary Executive Meeting

WARDHA, Sept. 21.

As the majority of members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee are at Simla, which place they cannot leave at present, the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee fixed to be held elsewhere has been called for on Saturday, September 26, at Simla.—United Press.

Malaviya For Benares

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who left for Benares this morning, will be returning to Allahabad after four days. Malaviyaji will be going to hills for health reasans for a fortnight, during the middle of October, preferably to Simla.—United Press.

Mr. Venkateswaran's Speech

(Continued from Page 6)

land for physical strength was wanted at present", I stated as an opinion that to me it seems that a blending of "spirituality of India and the physical prowess of Britain" was required at present *for the preservation of the peace of the world."*

Another minor correction please! I did not claim that I have *read* as much about Politics as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Such a claim would be really absurd, because I do not know how much he has read, what I did say was "I claim as much freedom for expressing opinion on the trend of world politics as for instance Pandit Jawaharlal."

To remove all possible misunderstanding, I must say that the entire drift of my talk was towards emphasising the need for a study of Dr. Besant's works."—Yours, etc.,

M. V. VENKATESWARAN.

League of Nations, (Indian Bureau)

Bombay, September 21.

Mr. Munshi And The "Times Of India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the accompanying contradiction which I have sent to the "Times of India" in connection with the report of my speech delivered yesterday.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.

111, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Bombay, September 21.

To The Editor, "The Times of India," Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am really surprised to read the summary of my speech delivered yesterday in this morning's issue of the "Times of India." It is both unfair to me as also to the party which I have the honour to represent.

What I stated in clear terms was that the Congress will seek election for the purpose of either bending the Constitution to the nation's will or breaking it. In my speech there was not even a distant suggestion that Congressmen will work the constitution in the sense attributed to me by your report.

I shall thank you to publish this contradiction at the earliest possible opportunity.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.

U. P. MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

Dr. Mahmud Convenes Meeting For Oct. 3

ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

Dr. Syed Mahomed has sent the following communication to the Associated Press:—

'It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Musalmans of the United Provinces and Delhi at Allahabad on October 3rd and 4th. The deliberations of the meeting will centre round the present economic and political questions, specially that of the attainment of complete independence for India and efforts will be made to direct the Muslim political and economic developments in their proper course. I earnestly appeal to all the thinking Muslims and workers to come to Allahabad to take part in the deliberations of the conference."—A. P.

Breaches On E. I. Rly. Being Repaired

DINAPORE, Sept. 21.

The Divisional Superintendent, East India Railway wires:

Repairs to breaches between Palmerganj and Sone East Bank stations on the Grand Chord Line, are expected to be complete at 12 hours on the 22nd instant, when through communication between Gaya and Moghulsarai will be restored. No. 35 up Passenger from Gaya at 17-35 hours and No. 10 Down Express from Moghalsarai at 16-15 hours, will be the first train to run through between Gaya and Moghalsarai, after which normal passenger train running will be resumed. Restricted goods train service will be introduced with effect from the 22nd instant and augmented as the position improves.—United Press.

ANOTHER AMNESTY STORY

Speculation About Release Of Detenus On Eve Of Coronation

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The Political Correspondent of the "Forward" is responsible for the information that amnesty is almost certain to precede His Majesty's Coronation and will coincide more or less with the inauguration of the Reforms.

It is quite on the cards, says he, that so far as Bengal is concerned practically all detenus with the exception of 20 or so who are considered "irreconcilables", will be released. Releases will be subject to conditions, permanent or temporary.—United Press.

HINDU SABHA AND CONGRESS

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this noon in connection with the Provincial Hindu Sabha meeting which will be held here this evening to appoint various office-bearers.

Interviewed Panditji said that it was not the intention of the Hindu Sabha to oppose the Congress in the coming elections but to see that the Hindu interests were not ignored.

Pt. Malaviya will be returning to Benares to-morrow.—United Press

CONGRESS MUST HELP FAMINE-STRICKEN

Faizpur Session R. C.'s Decision

JALGAON, Sept. 21.

The Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress discussed famine conditions in Maharashtra and all Congress Committees were requested to render help.—A. P.

Elders Tribute To Late Sir Fazli

HIS DEATH HAS LEFT A VOID WHICH IT IS DIFFICULT TO FILL, SAYS SIR JAGDISH PRASAD

SIMLA, September 21.

The last session of the present Council of State before the General Election commenced this afternoon and adjourned after passing glorious tribute to the memory of the late Sir Fazli Hussain without transacting any business. There was fairly large attendance.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy presided.

The following four persons took the oath: Mr. J. C. Nixon, Mr. H. Dow and Diwan Bahadur N. Gopalasami Iyengar and Mr. C. G. Arthur.

REMARKABLE FIGURE.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, Leader of the House said Sir Fazli was most distinguished and successful leader of the House for a long time. He was fully versed with the art of managing popular sentiments with established reputation as an administrator and far-sighted statesman. He was a remarkable figure in the contemporary India and had just sense of men and affairs and his devotion to duty was unfailing. His death had left a void, which it was difficult to fill.

Members from all parts of the House joined in paying tribute to the deceased.

Sir Phiroze Sethna said that India needed a statesman of the type of Sir Fazli more than ever to-day.

Lala Ramsarandas said from his long association with Sir Fazli he was convinced that though a Muslim he was a great Nationalist and both his friends and foes recognised him as a political leader of dynamic ability and gifted personality. In him, more than all, the Punjab had lost a trusted leader at a time of direst need.

CHAMPION OF MINORITIES

Messrs. Padshah, Parker, Suhrawardy, Husain Imam, Sapru, Abdul Hafiz and Ismail Ali Khan, Raja of Dinajpur, Messrs. Gaznafar Ali, Banerjee, Kalikkar and Haider joined in eulogising the deceased as a stout champion of minorities, a Nationalist to the core a great patriot and so on and requested the President to convey condolences of the House to the bereaved family.

Sir Maneckji associated the chair with the sentiments expressed said the deceased was an outstanding figure in the political and official life of the country. By his death the Government had lost a most sincere friend and advisor and the country a great leader. Apart from his achievements in the problem of Indians overseas, the establishment and development of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Medical Council in India in the teeth of opposition would go to his credit.

Agreeing with the wishes of the House he adjourned the House till to-morrow when unofficial resolution on the League of Nations would be discussed.—A.P.

H. E. the Viceroy arriving at Bishop Cotton School, Simla, for Speech Day. He is seen with the Headmaster the Rev. G. Sinker.

Bureaucracy Wages War On Congress In U. P.

SECRET CIRCULAR UNEARTHED

Jawahar's Spirited Call For United Front In Elections

ALLAHABAD, September 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

In the Congress Election Manifesto it was stated that "every party and group that stands aloofffrom the Congress organization tends, knowingly or unknowingly, to become a source of weakness to the nation and a source o strength to the forces ranged against it".

Statement Justified

Every day brings justification for this statement and proof of the fact that the real contest is between two forces—the Congress as representing the will to freedom of the nation, and the British Government in Idnia and its suppofters who oppose this urge and try to suppress it.

Reflex Of World Struggle

Intermediate Groups, whatever virtue they may possess, fade out or line up with one of the principal forces. In this way we find the world struggle represented in India, the struggle between progress and reaction, between Fascism and anti-Fascism, between Imperialism and National freedom.

CHOICE CLEAR

For those who have any appreciation of this mighty struggle in the world end in our own country, the choice is clear. To hesitate and to adopt an intermediate position is to injure the cause they have at heart. They must support the Congress. There are, no doubt, estimable people in other Groups, but, whether these are political or communal, inevitably they weaken the national front. It is because of this that the Congress claims the allegiance of the Indian people and calls upon them to support it and not to fritter away their strength by allying themselves with Parties and Groups which may even approach it in many ways, but which really weaken it by providing a separate platform or by laying stress on communal or other issues. The issue for India is that of Independence. He who is for it must be with the Congress and if he talks in terms of communalism he is not keen on Independence. He who is not for it, inevitably drifts to the side of the Government.

CLEAR GOVT. POLICY

Let this position be clearly understood by our people as it has been understood and acted upon by the Government. For the Government there is only one principle opponent—the Congress. All else are to be preferred to the Congress. We have seen this policy in action all over the country and the matter has been repeatedly raised in the Legislative Assembly. As further proof of this policy of Governmental interference, I have been shown an interesting official document issued by the United Provinces Court of Wards to all District Officers in the U.P. I give this circular below for public information:

Circular No. K. 70/e . W. 886/34

From,

The Secretary Court of Wards U. P., Allahabad.

To,

All the District Officers in the U. P. (except Kumaun),

Dated July 9, 1936.

Sir,—In its circular letter No. K-99|886|34, dated November 18, 1935, the Court of Wards issued instructions about the action which the Court's officials should take at the District Board elections which were shortly to be held. At recent meetings the Court of Ward has had before it the question of the part which it should play in the forthcoming elections to the Lower House of the Legislature.

CRUSH CONGRESS

2. It is essential in the interests of the class which the Court of Wards specially represents, and of agricultural interests generally, to inflict as crushing a defeat as possible on the Congress with its avowed Socialistic principles. To this end it is of the utmost importance to avoid to the greatest extent practicable a split in the landlord vote, and a consequent dissipation of the voting power of the elements opposed to the Congress. The Court has therefore, decided to support in each constituency the candidate who

(a) will actively oppose the Congress candidate is not if elected, the Congress programme;

(b) would have the greatest chance of success, if the Court of Wards remained neutral.

PROBABLE CANDIDATES

3. I am directed to ask you to submit through the Commissioner to the Court for each constituency in your district as soon as probable candidates are known a list as follows:

(a) the name of the constituency,

(b) the name of each candidate, with his special leanings,

(c) an estimate of the number of votes in the constituency excluding those mentioned in (d),

(d) an estimate of the number of votes in the constituecny which the Court of Wards can control.

If the name of the Congress candidate is not known, but the names of the candidates who are not standing on the Congress ticket are, the submission of the list should not be delayed because the name of the Congress candidates is not known.

4. Where a constituency lies in more than one district, the District Officer should deal only with the part which lies in his district.

5. When the Court of Wards receives these lists, it will choose the candidate whom it will support, and issue instructions about the manner in which that support should be given. I am to ask you for any suggestions which, after consulting special managers, you wish to make on the latter point."

WHAT IS PEOPLES' ANSWER

This is the official attitude and all of us who have moved about among people know how subordinate officials are acting up to it. What answer can the people of India give to it?

There is only one possible answer, only one dignified answer, and that is for all of us to sink our petty differences and line up with the Congress.—United Press.

Audience With Nizam

HYDERABAD (Deccan), September 21.

The South African delegation will have audience and tea with the Nizam to-morrow evening and will leave for Madras on Wednesday night.—A.P.

GANDAK BUND BURSTS.

PATNA, Sept. 22.

Information has reached here from Chapra that the Gandak Bund, which protects the Saran District from the Gandak river, has given way. It is feared that the water will rush towards Chapra town from Masarak and Parsa, causing large floods in a large area.—A. P.

DIFFERENCES MADE UP

Swami Govindanand Withdraws Resignation

KARACHI, Sept. 21.

Swami Govindanand has withdrawn his resignation, as the differences between him and the Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee have been made up. Findiffg that two intending candidates had more or less even chances of success, it was proposed to decide the issue by casting lots which resulted in favour of Swami Govindanand, as against Mr. R. K. Sidhwa.

Swami Govindanand was, thereupon, given the Congress ticket.—A.P.

Fields, Factories And Workshops

Improvement Of Crops In India

What The Council Of Agricultural Research Claims To Have Done

The area under improved varieties of crops in British India is now over 16,000,000 acres, representing an increase of over 20 per cent. in the course of the last two years. The corresponding area in the States rose by 12 per cent. last year. These figures give an approximate idea of the extent to which improved varieties of crops evolved as a result of researches under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, have spread, says a Press Note from Simla, extracts from which are reproduced below:

RICE.

In a vast agricultural country like India, naturally a good many crops have come under investigation. Amongst these mention may be made of the Council's programme for rice research which is particularly comprehensive, as this crop covers a greater area than any other in India. A co-ordinating group of research schemes relating to plant breeding and genetics has been drawn up, and research stations have been established in Madras, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. A fully equipped research station has also been established in Burma where attention is concentrated on the production of improved types for export. The researches completed hitherto have established strains suitable for cultivation in the various provinces. For instance, in Madras a variety has been evolved, called GEB 24 which produces an increased profit of Rs. 10 per acre.

WHEAT.

Wheat is the next important subject of extensive study. As a result of researches and the dissemination of their results, improved varieties of wheat are now grown in about a sixth of the area cultivated. Special attention has been paid to the requirements of the Punjab and the United Provinces, the chief wheat producing areas, and also of Sind in connection with the development of the Lloyd Barrage Canal system. For many years Punjab 8A has been recognised as the foremost general wheat, but recent research has evolved a variety known as cross 518 which has proved to be a much higher yield than 8A, and an ideal wheat for rich soil. For 'barani' (unirrigated) conditions extensive field tests have shown that type 9D also evolved by research gives the best results. In the United Provinces the most profitable varieties are Pusa 4, Pusa 12, and Cawnpore 13, which, too, owe their origin to extensive wheat researches. Successful trials have also been carried out in Sind where strains have been produced to ensure the supply of seed, which will produce the optimum results from the assured water supply.

To investigate the rusts of wheat the Council has opened a laboratory at Simla where the breeding of rust-resistant wheats has been started. The rust is disseminated through wind-carried spores from the hills, has been established, and the urgency of a rust-resistant type of wheat for hill tracts is, also, therefore, apparent. An estimate of the importance of this line of investigation can be had from the fact that the annual loss due to rust of wheat alone in this country comes to about Rs. 40.-000,000.

FIGHTING THE PESTS.

The steadily increasing damage caused by insect pests, is still one of the dominant problems in cane growing. In the United Provinces there was serious loss from Pyrilla and Top-Borer in 1934-35. Methods of combating these pests are under special investigation, and some useful insect enemies of the pests of sugar cane have been discovered which, when developed, may yield an efficient method of control. So great is the importance attached to this line of work, that it has been decided to establish, with the financial assistance from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a sub-branch of the entomological section at the new site of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research at New Delhi.

COTTON

Cotton is another important crop which is receiving steady attention under the aegis of the Indian Central Cotton Committee established in 1923. During the last 10 years nearly Rs. 70,00,000 obtained from the cotton cess, have been spent by this Committee on cotton research and other measures for improving cotton trade. India ranks second amongst the cotton producing countries of the world. At Lyallpur types of Punjab-American cotton known as 4F and 43F have been evolved, which are capable of spinning about 24s warf counts as compared to 12s obtained from the indigenous (Deshi) variety. In Sind where there is a rapid development, there is now a special long staple area of 300,000 acres. The variety called 289F is grown here and has been found to be suitable for counts up to 36s. In the Central Provinces the useful Verun type of cotton capable of spinning 18s to 22s counts, has replaced the old short staple Roseum type, and in Bombay great progress has been made by the introduction of a long staple Surat type known as 1027.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is another important money crop whose vast possibilities have naturally made it the subject of considerable attention. There are nearly 1,000,000 acres under tobacco in India, but the crop grown was hitherto mainly of a coarse variety. But the introduction of American tobaccos and their hybridization at Pusa with the Indian tobaccos, have yielded a leaf suitable for cigarette manufacture. Experiments at Pusa, which have shown that it is possible to cure this leaf to the colour necessary for the modern cigarette, have led to the construction of some 2,500 flue-curing barns in suitable parts of India, mainly in the Guntur district, and a new and profitable industry is steadily developing. But the outstanding problem is yet one of quality, as several areas have produced tobacco of good colour but of too strong a flavour. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has, therefore, made a grant for the establishment of a special tobacco research sub-station where this problem will be studied.

To illustrate the extent to which the fruit industry is increasing, it may be mentioned that in Bombay the area under fruit is over 60,000 acres, and last year the Agricultural Department of this province distributed 73,000 fruit plants, while in the Punjab, too, from the Lyallpur nursery alone over 4 000 plants were distributed last year.

Reported From The Labour World

Collective Agreement Between Luxemburg Unions ... No Victimisation ... Strike In Estonia ... Wage Dispute In France

(IFTU) With the collective agreement concluded on the 13th August, 1936, between representatives of the free and Christian Trade Unions and representatives of the Arbed, Hadir and Rodange smelting works, the Luxemburg Trade Union Movement has covered another important stage in its fight. The conclusion of this collective agreement brings to an end months of obstinate struggle, which has in turn brought collective labour agreements to the miners, then the leather workers and finally the most important industrial group of workers in the heavy industries. These regulations not only mean better wages and conditions, but they assure fundamental Trade Union principles. The results obtained are all the more valuable, since they have been attained against the huge trust known as Arbed, which is well-known for its reactionary nature far beyond the frontiers of Luxemburg itself.

GOOD RESULTS.

The "Proletarier," the organ of the Luxemburg National Trade Union Centre, is therefore fully justified in stating that the smelting workers have good cause to be satisfied with the results. The collective agreement provides for an all-round increase of 7 3/4 p.c. in shift and piece rates, to be enforced retrospectively as from the 15th July, 1936. It also lays down a minimum shift rate, regulates the wages of young workers, whose position is improved, as is that of incapacitated workers, and assures the rights and protection of the Works Councils. Not the least important provision in the agreement, which cannot be denounced before the 15th July, 1937, is one which safeguards the workers against losses in real wages due to any future rise in prices, by laying down that wages must automatically be adjusted to certain changes in the cost of living index, in the same way as the salaries of Luxemburg Civil Servants are already regulated.

NO VICTIMIZATION.

In view of the special interest which attaches to freedom of association and its recognition not only in Luxemburg but throughout the International Trade Union Movement, it seems useful to point out here how far fundamental Trade Union rights are assured in this collective agreement. The first article of the agreement expressly recognises the free—and also the Christian Trade Unions as the "competent representatives of the workers," and in addition to this there are provisions that workers may not be dismissed from membership of a Union or for acquiting work carried on for the Union outside the factory. Article 6 lays it down that no restrictions shall be placed on the workers' freedom of association and that no obstacle to this freedom may be raised by the parties to the agreement. No worker may be dismissed for activities carried out in execution of the agreement; this means that the members of Works Councils, also expressly recognised in the agreement, have a proper legal status and may not be victimised for defending the interests of their comrades.

Summer School For Young Trade Unionists

The Seventh International Summer School for Young Trade Unionists was held in Tabor, Czechoslovakia, from the 16th to the 22nd August. It was attended by thirty-three students from seven countries—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland and Sweden. Favoured by good weather, the students, for whom sight-seeing arrangements were made by the National Trade Union Centre of Czechoslovakia and the local Trade Council, found all they could desire at the School. As at preceding schools, the aim was to give the students an idea of international problems and of the Trade Union problems in the country itself, and, last but not least, to bring about personal contacts between the younger Trade Union generation in order to promote living international solidarity.

All the lectures were followed by animated discussion, either in the form of questions answered by the lecturer, or of statements on the position in the different countries. The question of training of Trade Union officials was also briefly discussed. An excursion or sight-seeing expedition was made every afternoon. On Monday, the 17th Trade Union International was carried on in the shadow of the Kozi Hradek citadel, where Huss once lived. In Tabor a visit was made to a tobacco factory, and in Sobeslav to a sewing machine works. On Thursday, 20th, an excursion was made to the Hardtmuth works in Budweis, to the brewery and the Hluboka castle. The sights of Tabor were viewed under the direction of Dr. Kroupa, director of the Museum.

Strike For Recognition Of Unions

(IFTU) In the middle of August, a strike broke out in one of the largest oil-shale extraction works in Estonia, of the Eeste Kiwioli Company, which is of special interest, in so far as it was aimed not only at obtaining wage increases, but at getting recognition for the Trade Unions. Arbitration proceedings had been started a month before by the National Arbitration Committee in order to prevent a strike, but as the workers' demands were not fulfilled and no binding settlement of the dispute was reached early enough, the whole of the staff, amounting to about a thousand workers in all, came out solid on strike.

They demanded the conclusion of a collective agreement, a 25 per cent rise in wages and the recognition of the Miners' Union. Not least in order to emphasise the purely economic and industrial nature of the struggle, the leaders instructed all the strikers not to leave their homes, in order to counter a possible attempt by the Government to give the strike a political appearance.

There is a possibility of the strike spreading to other oil-shale extraction works, in order to bring still further pressure behind the demand for conclusion of a collective agreement and recognition of the Miners' Union.

From France

(IFTU) The 15th August number of the "Atelier pour le Plan," the periodical issued by the French National Trade Union Centre (CGT) to make propaganda for its Labour Plan, publishes a study on wages in France before the strike movement of June. The total amount paid out in wages had fallen from about 122,000 million francs in 1930 to 93,000 millions in 1934, thus falling by one-quarter over four years. A large part of the wages were very low indeed, nealy 1,500,000 industrial workers earning less than 4.500 francs per annum.

Using the official statistics, the author shows that of about 6,500,000 insured workers in 1933, more than 617,000 persons earned less than 2,400 francs per annum, and 1,053,000 persons between 2,400 and 4,500 francs. In Greater Paris, which covers nearly a quarter of the insured workers, the following percentages were shown in 1933; about 3.5 per cent earned less than 2,400, 5 per cent between 2,400 and 4,500, 5.6 per cent between 4,500 and 6,000, 24.5 per cent between 6,000 and 9,000 and 61.4 per cent more than 9,600 francs per annum. For the rest of France, the corresponding figures for the same wages groups were 9.5 per cent., 16.2 per cent., 13.6 per cent., 37 per cent and 23.7 per cent. These figures provide adequate justification for the workers' claims. "It is quite clear that the wages paid before June had disastrous consequences for the workers' living conditions and for the application of labour legislation ..... The statutory settlement now obtained as a result of the strike remains to be improved on numerous points, but it will allow of a higher standard of living to those in work. The task still remains of finding work for those who are still unemployed."

(Continued from Col. 7)

tion was "to favour and apply both the craft and industrial forms of unionism in all its organizing activities, as each peculiar situation may require and as circumstances will permit." On the other hand, Lewis has also made it known that he is not opposed to the Craft Union as such.

Without taking sides on this question (since the two forms of organisation exists side by side in Europe and have both proved their worth), it should be noted that Green has never tried to make a secret of his reasons for favouring the craft Unions: "Skilled workers are no different now than they were before the advent of mass production and the establishment of mass production industries. They still wish to utilize their skill and training and, as key men, use their acquired skill, genius and training to secure for themselves the highest wage possible."

That industrial unionism is the most suitable form of organisation for mass production industries, especially quite new or highly centralised industries like iron and steel, rubber, oil, automobiles, etc., is just as obvious as the fact that this can easily give rise to disputes on fields of competence, and in fact is bound to produce such difficulties in such a definitely craft movement as is the American Movement. To take a concrete example, you may have an industrial union of iron, steel and tin workers demanding that all engineering workers, electricians, building workers, railwaymen, stokers, etc., shall belong to it.

In spite of preparatory negotiations when these and other arguments were adduced, no agreement was reached in the meeting of the AFL Executive which has now been held, and the procedure provided by the Constitution of the Federation will therefore take its course.

It looks now as if the last course will be adopted. In any case, Lewis refused to dissolve the Committee for Industrial Organization when the AFL Executive decided that the Unions affiliated to it must resign from the Committee within thirty days on pain of expulsion from the Federation. At the present time, the AFL has about three million members, out of which the Unions in the Committee for Industrial Organisation cover about 1,250,000. At the last Convention of the AFL, the supporters of Lewis hed 10,294 votes out of the 18,025 votes cast on the question or organisation.

(Continued from column 6.)

cialisation. Thus in the natural grazing areas where the development of dairy industry would not be feasible efforts are concentrated on breeding for speed and working capacity, whereas in an area suitable for development of dairy industry on modern lines, breeding is conducted solely to secure the highest possible milk yields.

DAIRYING

Amongst other lines of work undertaken by the Council for the promotion of animal husbandry, mention may be made of the expansion made in the Imperial Dairy Institute at Bangalore, and of the establishment at Anand of experimental creamery, with special grants made by the Council, to study commercial methods of dairying and the question of processing and transporting of milk. Dairy training is also provided at these places. An Animal Husbandry Bureau has also been established, where information is being collected from Military and other Government dairies about the economic efficiency of different types of cattle, and researches have been initiated at Allahabad and Bangalore to examine the composition of nutritive milk of cows, buffaloes, and goats.—United Press.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN INDIA

And Its Great Economic Importance

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

A sum exceeding two thousand crores of rupees—this is the estimated annual cash value of India's animal products. The figure may indeed appear to be incredibly high; in fact, it is probably larger than the value of her cash crops. But India possesses a far larger number of animals than any country in the world. The total is over 300 000,000, or nearly double that in the United States of America. These are some of the facts which make it abundantly clear that the development of animal husbandry work in India might go a long way in solving the economic difficulties of the country.

GOAT BREEDING

Among the animal breeding schemes started recently with the help of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is a scheme of goat breeding at Etah in the United Provinces, where the extension of the valuable Jumna-Pari breed of goats is giving valuable results. In the Punjab and Bombay, sheep breeding schemes have been subsidized to improve the quality of indigenous sheep. Poultry breeding schemes have also been launched in these provinces, and methods for combating poultry diseases are under investigation at the Poultry Institute at Izatnagar.

The cattle breeding is, perhaps, the most important branch of animal husbandry work, as it certainly is the most popular. The work done in this direction in the Provinces has already begun to bear fruit, particularly in certain districts of the Punjab, where there is already noticeable improvement in the local cattle. The search for a good general-purpose animal continues, and in the Hariana and Dhanni breeds useful material has been found. In the matter of breeding the policy now followed is one of spe-

(Continued in Col. 5)

Which Is Better ?

INDUSTRIAL v CRAFT UNIONISM

American Labour Leader Says Both Are Good

(IFTU) In surveying the development of organisation in the United States Trade Union Movement from the beginning of this year, when John Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, formed with eleven other Unions the "Committee for Industrial Organisation", it must always be borne in mind that the struggle here is not merely for craft or industrial Unionism as such, but over and beyond that represents the opposition between centralisation and decentralisation in general—a question on which the last word has not yet been said in Europe. For in Europe, in Soviet Russia, a breakaway was recently made, by increasing the number of Unions, from a too exaggerated centralisation, the high degree of centralisation of the Unions in Germany was one of the causes for the lack of effective resistance in the decisive moment in 1933, and the decentralistic principle which has always been in force in France has proved its worth and was reaffirmed at the last Congress (although to-day there is a need for more centralisation, in view of the immense and sudden increase in membership).

FAVOURS BOTH SYSTEMS

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, stated recently that the point is not to play off the craft Union against the industrial Union, or to strengthen industrial organisation at the expense of craft organisation, and he asserted that the policy of the Federa-

(Continued in Col. 3)

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Bullion Easy But Wheat Firm

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On Monday cross rates ruled quiet with small changes

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton ruled easy despite bullish statistical outlook. The hedge selling pressure militates against any substantial rise.

BULLION WEAK

London gold and silver ruled weak.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm on considerable buying.

SECURITIES ACTIVE

The London Stock Exchange was steady on improve demand. Giltedged securities showed activity but business was restricted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept 21

Previous closing	11.85
To-day's opening	11.86
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	11.76
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept 21

Previous closing	6.50
To-day's opening	6.48
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.44
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 216-8-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 21

Despite bullishness of the statistical outlook the market continued to be weighed down by current hedge sales which militate against any substantial rise. However hedging was readily taken up with the result that movements were narrow and somewhat irregular.

Reports of light showers in several sections caused some recession on increased hedge pressure.

Trading in October began at 11.86 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. After early steadiness prices lost ground on lower Liverpool cables and increased hedging with October easing to 11.84 but despite further hedging pressure the market acted well with a very steady undertone.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.76 with a decline of 9 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.94/11.93) 11.86/11.85
December (11.98/11.97) 11.91/11.90
January (11.96/11.95) 11.89/11.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 21

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.50) 6.47
American December (6.42) 6.40
Egyptian October (10.23) 10.20
Egyptian November (10.13) 10.10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 21

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 217-8 and Rs. 216-12 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 216-12 with New York closing futures 5 points down.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 21

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£198 1/4 buyers £198 1/2 sellers. Firm) £198 buyers £198 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£18 3/8 buyers £18 7/16 sellers. Steady) £18 7/8 sellers. No buyers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/4 to £43 3/4) £43 1/2 to £44

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/4) £17 1/4 sellers

Dunlop Sept. (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) 7 11/16 buyers

Forward (7 11/16 buyers) 7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Sept. Oct. (£13 5/8) £13 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 21

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January 1937	5	9	6
Wheat May 1937	5	2	3
Linseed May 1937	7	7	3

Wheat closed firm. Linseed was easy.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 21

Previous closing	5.06 17/32
To-day's opening	5.06 17/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.06 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 21

Previous closing	5.06 7/16
To-day's opening	5.06 1/2
To-day's closing	5.06 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 21

Previous closing	76.91
To-day's opening	76.93
To-day's closing	76.51
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 21

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 1/2 and then advanced to 5.06 9/16 on scattered support with subsequent easiness.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.06 5/16

Franc opened at 76.93 and then weakened to 76.94 on absence of support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.91

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept 21

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold. Small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 21

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 21

Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-4 1/2) £6-17-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 21

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 21

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.80 3/4) 5.80 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.30) 38.29
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/8) 0.95 1/8
London on Milan (64.37) 64.40
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/16) 1-2 5/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 21

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.15 1/2. Prices advanced in sympathy with improved outside advices which induced considerable commission house and local buying.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 21

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 9 4 3/8 and December 9 3 1 2. The market was fairly active on scattered buying influenced by steadiness abroad.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept 21

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	7	6
Silver 1st settlement	48	8	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	9	6
Gold ready	33	15	9
Gold 1st settlement	34	0	0
Gold 2nd settlement	33	15	9
Sovereigns	21	11	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 21

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	8	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	8	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment		
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	7	6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	7	6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	7	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4 as against the previous closing at £99 1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 21

3-30 p.m.

After being firm and fairly active there was rather less doing. Gilted geds were good. Industrials generally were steady to firm. Internationals and oil shares were rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £86
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 7/8) £119
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £107 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9
Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 3/8) £4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/4) dol 7 1/4
Musical Industries (23-0) 22-3
Princhin Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 40-6
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 10-0
Woolsworth New Ford (145-6) 149-5
Realisation 1930 (£92) £92
Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 33-9
Ford Motors (33-0) 33-0
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Carreas A (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (165 5/8) 165 5/8
P and O S N Company Defd (25-9) 25-9
Distillers (106-0) 106-10 1/2
Bredford Dyers (7-9) 7-9
British Celanese (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-0) 52-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-9) 35-3
Inter Nickels (£58 1/8) £60 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 21

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£112 1/8) £112 1/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India Ceylon (29-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 5/8) £17 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (67-9) 67-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
Gedule New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
New Modders (38-9) 40-0
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (38-1 1/2) 37-6
Union Corporation (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 46-3
Anglo Iranian (91-3) 91-3
Burma Oil (100-7 1/2) 101-3
Mexican Eagle (28-3) 27-10 1/2
Shell Transport (111 1/4) 111 1/4
Royal Dutch (£39 7/8) £39 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Western (£56 1/2) £56 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£27 1/2) £28
L N E R Defd (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 3/4) £135 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£107) £107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 21

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 68 1/4) dol 69
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 40 5/8) dol 40 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 72 1/8) dol 72 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 138) unquoted.

A six year old girl living in Nagpur City died under tragic circumstances when she sustained fatal injuries having fallen in a frying pan when preparations for a coming festival were in progress in her house.

NEW ACCOUNT OPENS FIRM IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Liverpool Wheat Prices Highest Since 1930

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, Sept 21

On the Stock Exchange the new account opened firm in nearly all sections. Giltedged securities including Indian loans were especially prominent but subsequently down quietened with the disposal of accumulated week-end orders but the underlying strength was in no way impaired.

In commodities wheat was strong on unfavourable Australian weather. Liverpool prices were highest since 1930. Cocoa was easier and then firm in sympathy with New York.

Wall Street was firm.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Rajputana of 9454 Reg. tons Capt. H. William arrived from Yokohama on 18th inst. via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Goalpara of 3216 Reg. tons Capt. A. C. Miller arrived on 19th inst. from Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports and Mangalore with general cargo.

James Finlay and Coy's s.s. Hesperides of 2391 Reg. tons Capt. F. E. Williams arrived on 19th inst. from Glasgow via Liverpool, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. Falkefjell of 4603 Reg. tons Capt. O. G. Nielson arrived on 19th inst. from Abadon with fuel, oil.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s.s. Mount Dirfys of 3217 Reg. tons Capt. M. Macris arrived on 19th inst. from Bassein via Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Jeypore of 3209 Reg. tons Capt. W. L. Pope arrived on 20th inst. from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 Reg. tons Capt. C. H. Fea arrived on 20th inst. from Calcutta via Madras and Tuticorin with general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Argun Maru of 4040 Reg. tons Capt. S. Ishu arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton.

DEPARTURE

N. Y. Kaisha's s.s. Tokiwa Maru of 4281 Reg. tons Capt. R. Agawa sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Goalpara of 3216 Reg. tons Capt. A. C. Miller sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's Mirzapore of 4135 Reg. tons Capt. W. Pocock sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

James Finlay and Coy's s.s. Serbino of 2647 Reg. tons Capt. A. Norbury sailed for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy's s.s. Graciosa of 1029 Reg. tons Capt. A. Markusen sailed for Bangkok via Mangalore with local cargo.

JUTE SHARES WEAK

Coals Uninteresting And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Sept 21

Jutes ruled weak in spite of steady jute and hessian markets. Business was on a very limited scale. Coals displayed less interest. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel and Calcutta safe deposits kept fully steady, while Indian Paper Pulp was a turn better. Midnapore Zemindary was steadier. Sugars ere more or less unchanged. Government securities somehow or other kept steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/3, three and half per cent Government paper 99/10, four per cent loan 1950/70 115/8, five per cent loan 1945/55 121/8 small lot, three per cent new U P bonds 1961/66 100/8, five per cent U P bnods 1944 116/8 small odd lot.

Banks: Central 34, Imperial Bank fully paid 1570, Imperial Bank conty 390, Reserve Bank 137.

Railwalys: P Baraset Basirhat 58/8 small lots, Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 91 ex div.

Cottons: Bowreah 166, Mohini Mills 10/8 small lots, Mohini Mills paid up 25 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 294/8, Burrakur 13/10 cum div.

Jutes: Agarpara 21/8, Howrah 54/9, Kamarhatty 512.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corporation 2/13, Mirzapur Electric 6, Muttra Electric 11/4, Indian Iron and Steel 11/15, Calcutta Safe Deposits 2/6 premium small lots, Ivan Jones 2/14, Indo Burma Petroleum pref 135, Indian Paper pulp 151, Midnapore Zemindary 73, Bengal Timber 199, small lot.

Sugars: Champaran 22/4, Rottas 21/8 Shree Sitaram 12/5.

Debentures: Four per cent 1934/64 Calcutta Improvement Trust 110/8, three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/14 small lots. A. P.

REFORMS SCHEME, A BOLD EXPERIMENT

Give It Fair Trial, Pleads Linlithgow

(Continued from Page 12.)

material benefit to Indians in the Transvaal.

It is but natural that India should display a continuing and active interest in the problems affecting her citizens overseas. And it is a source of keen satisfaction to me on this, the first occasion on which I address the Legislature that the recent record of achievement in safeguarding those interests should have been so encouraging.

TRADE TALKS

Negotiations, as you are aware, are in progress with representatives of the Japanese Government for the conclusion of a new commercial agreement. It is my earnest hope that those negotiations may in the very near future reach a fruitful outcome. You will, I am sure, welcome the decision which my Government have taken to appoint in the near future an Indian Trade Commissioner to Japan, and, with a view to assisting the development of Indian trade with East Africa, to Mombasa.

As you are, I think, aware, two problems to which I attach the utmost importance are that of public health, and the problem of nutrition as affecting human beings and animals alike. The problem of nutrition is at all times one of vital concern to any country, and on its solution hinges essentially the future of India as a whole.

No effort that can be made to ameliorate conditions and to assist in the solution of this problem can be too great; and you may rest assured of my own continued and abiding personal interest in it.

Hardly less material in its relation to the development and progress of India is the problem of Public Health. I am taking active steps for the establishment of a Central Public Health Advisory Board which, in collaboration with the Provincial Governments, and with a constitution somewhat analogous to that of the Central Advisory Board of Education shall apply itself to the realisation of this ideal.

The investigations of Sir Otto Niemeyer have left us fully seized of the financial position of the Centre and the Provinces alike, a state of things essential to the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and of Federation. To Sir Laurie Hammond and his Committee we owe the well-balanced and carefully considered recommendations on which the constituencies for tht future legislative bodies will essentially be based.

SPEEDING UP FEDERATION.

The stage is now set for Provincial Autonomy, and on the 1st April, 1937 that fundamental constitutional change will come into being. With its inauguration takes place the first of the stages in the transmutation of the Indian constitutional position. The second stage, the stage of Federation, lies ahead of the stage of Provincial Autonomy. But, as I have endeavoured on various occasions to make clear, I am myself of opinion that the interval between Provincial Autonomy and Federation must inevitably be a very short one. I am not blind to the difficult and delicate problems which arise in connection with the inauguration of the Federation, and in particular with the accession to it of the Ruling Princes. But I am taking all possible steps to expedite the investigation and disposal of those problems, and to lighten the burden of those on whom there falls the responsibility of a decision so important as that which accession to the Federation constitutes. The question, in all its aspects, is receiving day by day my own close personal attention, and you can rely upon me, Gentlemen, to leave nothing undone that lies within my power to remove any misunderstandings or misapprehensions which may exist, and to facilitate the task of those on whom there fall the momentous responsibilities involved.

Of the intricacy of the problem, I am, in the light of my own experience, fully conscious. Indeed I am moved on occasions to ask myself whether those of us who have laboured in India and in London, upon the three Round Table Conferences, upon the Joint Select Committee, or in Parliament itself, as supporters or as critics of the great scheme of constitutional reform enshrined in the Act of 1935, whether we are not in some danger of finding ourselves so engrossed in the multifarious details of the plan as to lose sight of the essential outlines of the structure and, at times, even of the splendid vision that has moved and inspired its inception. And in truth the moment has come for a due appraisement of the fabric as a whole, for we may number by weeks the time that now separates us from the commencement of Provincial Autonomy, while the strong probability is that the transitory period between the achievement of Provincial Autonomy and the inauguration of the Federation of India, will be of short duration.

As we attempt such an appraisement, the spectacle that confronts our eyes is rendered the more impressive by reason of its contrast with the dark and ominous background of contemporary world events. In Europe we see an array of dictatorships risen from the ashes of those liberal systems of government which preceded them, each arming feverishly against a possible crisis that all fear and none desire; while civil war, in its cruellest and most destructive shape, despoils a nation once supreme alike in the Old World and the New. Again, in many parts of the world, we become aware of the recrudescence of the rule of force, and in one guise or another, of the exploitation of the weak by the strong.

PRODUCT OF JT. STATESMANSHIP.

These are the world conditions in which, by the joint statesmanship of Britain and India, there is about to be initiated in this country an experiment in representative self-government, which for breadth of conception and boldness of design is without parallel in history; these the circumstances in which the British People and Parliament have seen fit to offer to India a constitution which by its liberal principles, stands in such impressive contrast to those political tendencies which are evident over wide areas of the World. And if the constitutional changes now impending predicate the remarkable growth of Indian political consciousness in terms both of the desire for self-government and of a growing realisation of the essential unity of India, so also those changes connote a profound modification of British policy towards India as a member of the Commonwealth. For indeed by their very nature they involve nothing less than the discarding of the old ideas of Imperialism for new ideals of partnership and co-operation.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES.

In April of next year there will come into being eleven autonomous Provinces, some of them as extensive in area and with populations as large as many European countries. Over these great areas Indian statesmen will be called upon to bear the heavy burden of responsibility for the entire field of civil government in the provincial sphere. When the vast electorates, aggregating some 35 million persons, go to the polls to choose their depresentatives in their respective Legislatures to which those Ministers will be responsible, the individual voter will have a new duty and new opportunity. For by their choise the electors will be deciding not merely upon the person to represent them in the Legislature, but they will be contributing directly towards shaping the course of public policy in their Province. For the trend of government, legislative and administrative, must needs move in the direction indicated by the will of a majority of the electorate.

PARTIES AT WORK.

We are witnessing at the moment in every Province in India that which is an essential preliminary to the successful working of democratic constitutions, namely, the formation or development of political parties. Having myself had some share in party management in my own country, I am observing with no little interest the progress of events. My own experience suggests that it is easy, at such a juncture, to over-estimate the power of the party manager to influence the course of party evolution and to fall into the capital error of forgetting that in these matters it is the electorate that shapes parties as well as policies.

I do not doubt that there will emerge, at the outset of the change, points of difficulty and uncertainty. That in all the circumstances is inevitable. But I am confident that such minor difficulties will early be surmounted. The essential fact is that upon the 1st of April next year we are destined to embark upon the first stage of this remarkable political adventure. From that moment these great political entities will move forward into the future, the objects—we may be sure—of intense local patriotism, proud of their history, confident in their future, determined, each one of them, to play a worthy part in that new India which is now taking shape before our eyes.

FEDERAL ELOQUENCE.

Such then are the eleven autonomous Provinces which, in union with such of the Indian States as may choose to accede, will constitute the Federation of India, that majestic structure which by the statesmanlike vision of the Indian Princes was transmuted in a moment from what was no more than a dim and uncertain outline into a project firm and practicable—a project which now appears as an essential part of the scheme of constitutional development: Here again, I feel doubt as to whether those of us in day-to-day contact with the complex problems attaching to the launching of such a project are able so far to detach ourselves as to envisage, in all its impressive mass, the mighty work upon which we are privileged to labour. The unitary system of government for so long the supreme authority in India is disappearing as we watch. In its place great autonomous Provinces make their appearance; and finally comes the Federation, crowning the entire structure and embracing and unifying within its bold and ample scope the common life and aspirations of one-fifth of the human race, dispersed over a subcontinent as large as Western Europe. Such will be the structure of government in India which, when the task is completed, will meet the gaze of a watching world; a spectacle whose dignity and grandeur will be not unworthy of this great and famous country.

HINT OF CONGRESS VICTIMS.

One word more. It is axiomatic that the spirit in which a constitution is worked must in the long run count for more than the letter in which it is written. For myself I am able to assure you that, for such time as I may hold my present office, it is my intention to interpret my duty with a liberal and sympathetic mind. It has been my privilege, through a long and arduous period of work, to apply my mind to every aspect of the new constitution. I am well aware that there are those in this country who are dissatisfied with certain of its provisions. I accept the sincerity of their opinions, even though I find myself unable to endorse their views. For my part I shall be found ready and anxious, when the time comes, to work to the best of my power, with any and every political party willing to work the constitution, that may succeed in winning the confidence of the electorates. My heartfelt plea to every man and woman of goodwill and public spirit is that they may give these Reforms a fair and reasonable trial, and that they will join with me and with the Governors of Provinces in an earnest endeavour to work the new Constitution in a spirit of tolerance and co-operation, for the honour and good of their motherland.

NOTABLE VISITORS

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Assembly Chamber presented a colourful appearance when H. E. the Viceroy addressed the House to-day for 25 minutes. The galleries were crowded and a large number of visitors had to be content with only standing accommodation.

Prominent among those present in the Viceregal Box and the distinguished visitors' gallery were Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady Cassels, Sir Ludlow Hewitt and Lady Hewitt, Lady Noyce, Lady Grigg, Lady Zafrullah in Burqa, the Raja and Rani of Mandi, the Rajas of Bilaspur, Jubbal and Sarila, the Consuls-General for Japan, Iran, France, Holland, General Sir Bartholomew and Sir Thomas Ainscough.

TRAGEDY ON POLO GROUND

Army Officer's Sad End

NAINITAL, Sept. 21.

Capt. James of the Royal Artillery, Bareilly, met with a tragic end this evening when he died as the result of a fall from a horse while playing polo.

The captain had his skull fractured and died instantaneously on the spot.—United Press.

Victim Of Car Accident Dead

PESHAWAR, September 21.

Mrs. Burrows has died in hospital. Major Burrow, whose legs are broken and whose hip is fractured, is expected to recover.

It has been ascertained that the car was travelling at over 40 miles per hour when it left the road on the right side and hit a large tree head on. No cause has been discovered as yet for the accident and it is said that the road was clear at the time.—A.P.

Heavy Increased Hedge Selling In N. Y. Cotton

CLEARING WEATHER TO SPEED UP MOVEMENT

Good Demand From Japanese Spot Interest

BOMBAY: September 21.

On Saturday there was heavy increased hedge selling in New York Cotton Market, which was impressively absorbed.

Trade interests bought heavily at a decline of every point. Clearing weather is expected to speed up the movement of the U S. Cotton crop. Hedge selling pressure will culminate after three weeks.

The Market reflects conflicting influences with buying on a bullish view of the long range statistical outlook, but restricted by possibility of a decline under the weigfit of the movement.

The New York Cotton futures market opened barely steady and declined on hedge selling and commssion house liquidation, which supplied scaledown trade buying and Liverpool and Far-Eastern demand. Further scattered showers in the Western belt are regarded as beneficial but "Dallas News Record" says that the rains in Texas have been too late to greatly benefit cotton.

The weekly review received by Reuter reads as under:—

"The market reflected conflicting influences with buying on a bullish view of the long range statistical outlook restricted by the possibility of a decline under the weight of the movement. Trade buying and pricefixing absorbed hedging and scattered liquidation. The outlook for domestic consumption is regarded optimistically with cloth sales for the first fortnight of Sept. estimated at full months production. The uncertainty regarding export outlets continues owing to the uncertainty abroad and the possibility of increased competition from outside growths. Reports of very heavy rains in the Central Belt and Southern Texas aroused talk of damage grades and retarded the movement, but they may fill out open bolls and possibly add something to the crop if favoured by weather. Meanwhile, ideas regarding the progress of the crop in September are rather mixed with talk of improvement in some Eastern and Central sections and further deterioration in the West."

The new crop is now moving freely and the movement will continue upto middle of the next week. In the meantime the markets will be called upon to face another Bureau report and latest cable states that the crop looks like 113 lacs of bales.

The market is long in anticipation of higher prices later on. Mills are also buying up their needs as the statistical position of cotton is strong. Thus at moment the market is evenly balanced but we do not look for any important rise for some time. The crop prospects will have some effect of the killing frost.

The New York market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of 4 points with October 11.94. There was a steady flow of hedge selling which in conjunction with long liquidation resulted in a decline of 9 points and the session closed at a net decline of 13 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 13 points at 12.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 13.25c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 6.50. There was a small business with hedge selling meeting trade buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed one to two points down. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.95d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were steady and closed unchanged. At the close October was quoted 5.42 and both January and March positions stood at 5.40.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover. Sakels futures declined one to two points but spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 10.34. Uppers futures declined 2 points and spot cotton was unchanged at 7.60d. per lb.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co. have received the following by London Airmail news:—

Since last writing, the Bureau has been published, giving an estimate of this year's crop production at 11,121,000 bales. This came as a great surprise to everybody and prices advanced some forty points on receipt of same.

The market has since hung fire owing to increased "hedging" of early receipts and the fact that the position in Europe does not enable speculators to go heavily "long". Prices may sag a little but we think it is certain that after the first rush of "hedging" is over that prices must advance to much higher levels early in the New Year.

There has been much talk of curtailed consumption from Europe and it is perhaps just as well that this may happen because there would not be sufficient cotton to go round with consumption equal to last year.

The "nears" have strengthened owing to the high basis in the South.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Fair and colder.
Central:—Generally fair.
Western:—Scattered showers.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	11.94—04
N. Y. October Lowest (12 noon)	11.85—13
Liverpool October Highest	6.52
Liverpool October Lowest	6.50—02

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool: "Market under hedging pressure without yielding look for higher prices eventually."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Heavy increased hedge selling of cotton absorbed impressively Trade bought heavily each point declined. Clearing weather will speed movement. Expect hedge pressure culminate by middle of October and higher prices thereafter.

New York:—Hedge selling well absorbed. Good demand from Japanese spot interests.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 17th September	2,725
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	15,542
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	12,651
Increase	2,891

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 220 1/4; Highest 221 1/4; Lowest 220 1/4; Closing 221.

Oomra D/J. Op. 196 3/4; Highest 197 3/4; Lowest 196 3/4; Closing 197 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 155 3/4; Highest 156 3/4; Lowest 155 3/4; Closing 156 34

T/Mandi for Broach AIM. Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 7.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 20

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct. 176 Jan. 155 May 142 at Cross Rate 5.06 17/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 218/12—Liverpool May 6.31 Rs. 55 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York.—Broach A/M. 1937 218/12—New York May 11.90 Rs. 42 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.06 17/32.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 21.

September	213.10—150
November	207.10—140
December	205.70—140
January	204.00—140
March	202.80—80

Liverpool Wheat Prices Too Low

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: Liverpool too low compared any tenderable wheat. Southern Hemisphere weather will be ruling price factor next two months. Ultimately higher.

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The local market was firm and fairly active with improved demand. Rains in Argentine Eastern half are considered beneficial and sowing has ended. Liverpool prices are attractive. Hapur and Karachi markets are keeping firm on good export demand for wheat.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	7	7	0
Linseed May	7	8	3
Wheat Sept.	5	5	0
Wheat Jan.	5	8	9
Wheat May	5	2	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 218/10 on scattered selling. Later there was short covering and prices improved to Rs. 218/12. Business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but it opened steady at a loss of 2 points only and the local market was steady at Rs. 219. Later Liverpool was reported 4 points down which influenced increased selling in the local market and prices ruled easy. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	218 4 0
Oomra D-J	195 0 0
Bengal D-J	154 0 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 21

C P 1 Fine	211/213
C P 2 Fine	208/210
Arvi Fine	206/208
Ellichpur Fine	206/208
Berar Fine	206/208
Khamgaon Fine	206/208
Mulkapur Fine	201/203
Khandesh Fine	200/202
Jalna/Sailu Fine	201/203
Burwah Sanavad	204/206
Mathia	181/186
Broach	219/221
Dhollera	214/219
Punjab American	214/219
Sindh American	214/219
Cambodia	269/279
Compta	212/215
Westerns	214/219
Miraj	214/219
Jagadia Ankleshwar	247/249
Surat	249/251
Navsari	259/261

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept 21

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	18-9-36.	This year.
Khandesh	...	51
Central India	219	2,119
Barsi and Nagar	31	382
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	61
Berar	178	1,350
Central Provinces	...	278
Total Oomras	428	4,241
Dholera	...	84
N W Provinces	...	21
Rajputana	52	354
Sind Punjab	1	1,801
Broach	...	216
Coompta and Dharwar	150	1,923
Westerns Northerns	...	1,458
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	104
Persian	...	...
American	...	895
Egyptian and African	216	5,292
Total	847	16,389

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	18-9-36.	This year.
Europe	395	8,153
Japan and China	100	22,272
Coast Ports	50	310
Up-country by Rail	...	7,272
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	7,604
Total	545	45,611

Cotton Teji Mandi

Broach A/M 1937—	
Yearly Tejimandi	Rs. 20 1/2
Yearly Teji on Rs. 240	Rs. 4 1/2
Yearly Teji on Rs. 250	Rs. 3
Yearly Mandi on Rs. 200	Rs. 4
Monthly Tejimandi	Rs. 7 1/4
Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji Rs. 1 2/2	
Monthly Re. 5 difference mandi Rs. 1 2/2	
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji Rs. 1	
Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi Rs. 1	

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 19-9-36	1166000	1088000
Receipts yesterday 19-9-36	43000	31000
Exports to date 19-9-36	521000	446000
Stock at Ports 18-9-36	1687000	1615000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-9-36	1498000	1414000
Stock at Liverpool 18-9-36	736000	419000
Visible Supply 18-9-36	4050000	3743000
Quantity in sight 18-9-36	1966000	1739000
Quantity out of sight 18-9-36	1168000	1102000

Produce Receipts

Wheat	4,586	cwts.
Linseed	8,537	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	160	cwts
Gingellyseed	278	cwts.
Poppyseed	47	cwts.
Groundnuts	3,696	cwts.
Castorseed	50	cwts.
Rice	26,778	cwts.
Myrabollams	393	cwts.
Cottonseed	1,863	cwts.
Mowraseed	27	cwts.
Gram	779	cwts.
Joowar	180	cwts.
Bajree	748	cwts.
Indian sugar	7,320	cwts.
Coal	2,077	tons.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 19

October	93 5/8d.
December	93d.
March	88 1/2d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 21

Java ready	13 7 6
September shipment	3 10 0
Oct Dec shipment	3 11 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F. 3 45

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 21.

On Saturday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-17-4 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 76.91 and dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.06 17/32. London silver market was steady with prices 1/16d. higher at 19 1/2 under buying by Indian operators. Montreal market was steady at a rise of 6 to 10 points and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 9/32. The local market was quiet but st ady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	0	0
Bhadarva delivery	34	0	0
Aso delivery	33	15	6
SILVER.—			
Ready	48	8	0
Bhadarva delivery	48	8	0
Aso delivery	48	10	0

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	264 1/2
Banks selling T T	262 1/2
Banks buying T T	260 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	578
Banks buying T T	588
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	82 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 19th instant	5.06 17/32
Japan/London 21st instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 21st instant	7.42 1/4
Hongkong/London 21st instant	1/2 27/32
Shanghai/London 21st instant	1/2 9/32
London/Paris 19th instant	76.91
London/Belgium 19th instant	29.97 3/4
London/Switzerland 19th instant	15.53 3/4
London/Berlin 19th instant	12.59
London/Stockholm 19th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 19th instant	5.06 7/16
London/Amsterdam 19th instant	7.46 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.	
Gold 19th instant	£6-17-4 1/2
Silver London Ready 19th instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward 19th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready. 19th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 19th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 19th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	5/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p. c. A	70
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	37
Electric Bond Common	22
Consolidated (Gas Edison)	42
Columbia Gas	20
Int. Tel. and Tel.	12
American Tel. and Tel.	175 1/2
Western Union Telg	90 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	26
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	68
Erie Rly.	18
Great North Pfd. Rly.	42
New York Central Rly.	45 1/2
Pennsylvania Rly.	40
Southern Pacific Rly.	40
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	100
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	87
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	105
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	80
Gen. Amr. Transportation	57
Bethelehem Steel	71
United States Steel	72 1/2
Youngtown Sheet	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	40 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	60 1/4
Chrysler	115
Ford Motors of Canada A	23
General Motors	68 1/2
Packard Motor	12
General Electric	46
Radio Corp.	11
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Socony	13 3/4
Amr. Tobacco B	101
Chase Bank	46 1/2
National City Bank	41 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	460
Amr. Car Foundry	49
Montgomer Ward	49
Thompson Products	29
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	103
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	119
Can. Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	117
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	107

Market strong further rise possible.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 21.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54 104
3 per cent 1941 104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/11
4 per cent 1943 111/8
4 per cent 1960/70 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/12

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/1
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132
6 per cent K P T 1953 132
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/12

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/9 and after improving to Rs. 99/12 closed at Rs. 99/11. The tone of the market was steady.

STEADY TONE IN HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

Active Export Demand At Karachi

Hapur, Sept 19

The week under review was swayed over by a steady tone and prices rose to the extent of Re. 1 per candy in Karachi and about -/1/6 per maund elsewhere. Earlier in the week the tone was temperate due to favourable monsoon report from Punjab and heavy tenders against September contracts all over. But a steady tone set on firm oversea cables. Liverpool was specially firm due to reported locusts complaints from Argentine; less hedge selling pressure from Canada and alarming Russian crop reports. It is reported that Russian harvest results are worst since 1921 and large mport requirements may be safely anticipated as compared with nearly 35 million bushels exported by her last year.

KARACHI

The week began with a dull and disappointingly easy tone in spite of export enquiry; due to favourable monsoon reports and willing Punjab sellers. But it became gradually steady on account of export demand and firm London and Liverpool cables. September tenders in the fortnight ending September 15 totalled about 103500 bags. Buying by export house was revived this week and on September 17 alone about 75 thousand bags were bought mostly by European firm. Trading was on a very broad scale although Calcutta and Bombay shippers were absent due to prices being still much above export parity. Arrivals averaged about 7500 bags daily while exports to foreign countries during the week ending September 12 were 1013 tons.

CALCUTTA

Calcutta was much less excited although an advance of -/1/6 per maund was recorded. There was not big buying interest as the mills had already amply covered for their immediate requirements. Imports from Karachi or up country were negligible as the prices do not permit that course although millowners show some inclinations to the decline.

Lyallpore and Hapur also fluctuated very much in sympathy with Karachi and oversea cables. The threatening political conditions oversea on the continent and firm Winnipeg and Chicago cables have for the present overshadowed the internal bearish factors. Lyallpore expects a brisk demand for Atta next month by which time a sufficient quantity of wheat will be on its way to Europe by the steamers already booked for this purpose. Stock at Hapur is lying stagnant and is likely to remain so for the present.

WEATHER

We have had unusually extremes of weather simultaneously both of which did full mischief. On one hand deficient rainfall is giving rise to much distress in parts of the Bombay Presidency; on the other hand heavy rains have been received all over Northern India where overflowed rivers have played widespread havoc. Bihar has been the worst sufferer. This province, having barely recovered from earthquake is again faced with an emergency. This is partly a bullish factor as the damage done is fairly wide spread but it is felt that it may also help in increasing the wheat acreage next season and produce a bumper crop which may to some extent compensate for losses now sustained.

Arrivals in the ports during the week endng September 12 were Calcutta 592, Bombay 2227 and Karachi 3126 tons. Imports and export figure for the three main British Indian ports according to the Indian Trade Journal for the period April 1 to September 12 and for the corresponding period of 1935 are:—

IMPORTS IN TONS

	1936	1935
Calcutta	109034	89656
Bombay	86722	79161
Karachi	228064	179869

EXPORTS IN TONS

Calcutta	4	9
Bombay	647	571
Karachi	21463	183
Coastwise exports to other Indian ports from Karachi	30004	39269

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 21

New York—
Blue Eagle 9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 9.75 cents.
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets Rs. 40 8 0
Tone: Steady.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 19

September	1-14 1/4c.
December	1-18

Market strong further rise possible.

PROFESSIONAL COVERING IN BELLAPUR SHARES

Restricted Turnover And Steady Tone

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with a fairly active covering by a professional Bear operator in Bellapur shares.

The improvement in Bellapur shares imported steadiness to other sections which also ruled steady and prices recorded small improvement.

The market is evenly balanced. Bulls have no nerves to increase their long interest and professional Bear is firm in his persuit. Thus the market has become a tug of war and unless some unknown factor comes in, it will be almost impossible to move the market from the present state. It is a case of tiring the patience of longs and it remains to be seen how long bulls sustain prices and stick to their own position.

Outsiders have little interest in the market and there is a disposition to await developments.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273	12
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	651	14
250 Bradbury	62	0
100 Century (nil)	121	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	216	14
100 Colaba (nil)	119	6
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
I. E D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
190 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	187	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	35	12
100 Khatau	57	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	215	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	517	8
100 Madhavji	6	0
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600	0
250 Model	35	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	121	4
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	62	8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	165	0
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165	0
1000 Western	800	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	11
500 Imperial (Rs. 30	1560	0
125 50 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	383	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	132	8
100 Reserve Bank 2-3-5)	138	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	8
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34	6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	125	10
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	479	6
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2080	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 6)	347	8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	260	0
100 Punjabs (Rs. 12)	22	14
100 Sahabad (Rs. 13-8)	470	10
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	137	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13	8
15-75 New India (1-4)	43	14
200 Oriental (125)	5310	0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1,665	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	153	12
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	0
100 Karachi (4)	247	8
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (4-8 plus 0-8) X.D.	184	1

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Century (118/12) 120 121/4
Bom. Dyeing (651/14) 651 650 653 651 652 651/14
Kohinoor (214/6) 214 215
Central India (215) 215 217 216/14
New Great (121/14) 120 121/4
Simplex (63/2) 62/8
Swadeshi (165) 165
Bundi (34/2) 34/2 34/6
I. Cement (476/14) 476 475 480 478 479?6
Punjab (25) 25 24/10
Shahabad (467/8) 467 471 470/10
Andhra (1652/8) 1648 1665 1662 1665
Tata Hydro (189/6) XD 185 184
Tata Power (1603/12) 1603 1601 1611 1612
Tram. Ord. (153/7) 153/12
T. Steel Dfd. (718/2) 718 717 720 721
T. Steel Ord. (184) 184/4 184/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (166/8) 166/8 166/4
Bellapur (191/4) 191 198 197 198/2
B. Steam (288/2) 288 286
B. Burma (488/12) 488 493 492

1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1,612	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	96	4
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Strajgunje	101	12
500 Tapty Valley (17/8)	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37	4
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	721	4
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	184	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alvock (Rs. 5)	231	14
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	198	2
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	286	4
125 Bombay Burma	492	8
50 B'bay Burma Con. (4)	166	4
8sh. B. B. Petrol (nil)	5-10-9	
50 B Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116	8
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	115	10
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	532	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs 2)	583	12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	17	14
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	80	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	4
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,616	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	4
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GENERAL RAIN IN LOWER BURMA

Few Falls Occur In Chota Nagpur

POONA, Sept. 21.

Thunder-storms caused nearly general rain on Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, South-East Madras, and a few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, Malabar and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Rangoon three; Victoria Point two; Gorakhpur, Allahabad one and a half each; Bassein, Toungoo, Patna and Salem one each.

FORECAST: Thunder - storms will continue fairly widespread in Lower Burma and will occur locally in Bihar, United Provinces, and Southern half of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.030 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.4 degrees 3.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.9 degrees 2.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of win in 24 hours 134 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rainfall in 24 hours .000 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.37 inches

Total rainfall during the year 55.76 inches

Weather remarks: Distant lightning.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-9-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ANGLO-INDIANS

Committee To Find Work Formed In Punjab

LAHORE

In view of the acute state of unemployment among the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community, preliminary arrangements are in hand to form an Unemployment Committee of influential heads of business firms and other employers of Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans. The aims and objects of this body will be to solve the unemployment problem, as far as possible, as it affects the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community in the Punjab province, to secure employment for members of the community and to help employers in securing suitable hands.

Unemployed members of the community have been asked to forward their applications, along with full particulars as to qualifications, profession, past experience, age, sex etc., to the Honorary Secretary, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Punjab Provincial Branch, Mayo Road, Lahore.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1936

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Viceroy's Federation Prologue

But The Congress Party Is Not There To Hear It

PLEA FOR FAIR TRIAL OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Offers Advance Co-operation To Party Topping Polls And Willing To Work Reforms

SIMLA, September 21.

The Congress Party 'en-bloc' absented to-day, when H. E. the Viceroy addressed the Assembly. Among the Congress Nationalist Party Members, individual freedom to members having been allowed. Messrs. M. S. Aney, Akhil Chandra Dutt, Sant Singh, Mangal Singh, Lalchand Navalrai, Krishnakant Malaviya and Bhai Parmanand, attended. But Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Moitra, and Messrs. Amarendranath Chatopadhya, Surya Kumar Sam, Nirmal Chander Chander, absented. Opposition benches were occupied by the Members of the Council of State. Public and other galleries were crowded. Lady Linlithgow and the daughter of His Excellency the Viceroy were in the Viceroy's Box. The speech took 25 minutes and was applauded at the end.

DEPARTURE FROM ROUTINE

The impression in lobby seemed to appreciate the tone of the Speech, which characterised a departure from the former Viceregal utterances, in that it did not confine itself mainly to periodical administrative review. The Viceroy's assurance that he would interpret his duty 'vis-a-vis' the New Constitution, not in letter, but in spirit and sympathy, was acclaimed in non-Congress circles, as characteristic of Lord Linlithgow.—United Press.

Viceroy Expresses Concern For Middle Class Unemployment In Address To Legislatures

SIMLA: September 21.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, addressing the Indian Legislatures to-day, referred to middle-class unemployment as one of the fundamental issues of the present-day and said that, his Government were leaving nothing undone to deal with it.

The Viceroy announced that steps were being taken to establish a Central Public Health Board, which would work in collaboration with the Provincial Governments.

As regards the Reforms, His Excellency said that the stage was set for Provincial Autonomy, which was a fundamental constitutional change, to come into being on April 1 next. There was a strong probability that the transitory period between the achievement of Provincial Autonomy and the inauguration of Federation would be of short duration. This great experiment in representative self-government for breadth of conception and boldness of design was without parallel in history. The impending changes involved nothing less than discarding of old ideas of Imperialism for new ideals of partnership and co-operation.

"Give Them Fair Trial"

Concluding the Viceroy pleaded for a fair and reasonable trial for the Reforms. He accepted the sincerity of those who were dissatisfied with certain provisions of the Constitution, though he found himself unable to endorse their views.

"For my part I would be ready and anxious when the time comes to work to the best of my power with any political party willing to work the Constitution that may succeed in winning the confidence of the electorates".—A.P.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

In the course of his speech to both the Houses of the Legislature in the Legislative Assembly building the Viceroy said:—

The occasion on which I now address you is, one of a wholly special character and significance. Not only is it the last occasion on which this Legislature will meet as a whole; but my words to-day are spoken at a time when the elections for the Provincial Legislatures are close upon us, and when we are within a very short distance of the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

I do not, in the circumstances to which I have already referred, propose to do more than touch on one or two of the more important matters which are at present under the consideration of my Government.

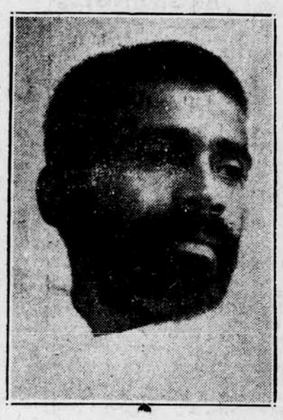
The first in importance among these matters is unquestionably the problem of middle-class unemployment. I have spared no effort since I assumed office to familiarize myself with the various aspects of this problem and with the possible methods of grappling with it. It is one with the complexity and the difficulty of which you are familiar. My Government are actively investigating the avenues opened up by the very valuable report of the Sapru Committee, and they are leaving nothing undone to devise methods of dealing with what is one of the fundamental issues of the present day in most countries of the world.

The position and the difficulties of Indians overseas have always been matters in which Indian public opinion and this Legislature have shown the keenest concern. The past months have been marked by several developments of interest and importance. Representatives of the Government and the Parliament of South Africa are already in India, and I take this, the first public opportunity that has presented itself, of extending to them the warmest o welcomes on behalf of India as a whole.

My Government have, I am glad to say, been able to afford Indians in Zanzibar the expert guidance and advice of one of my officers in connection with the difficulties which they have been experiencing.

The question of the reservation of the Kenya Highlands has been settled on a basis which represents the admission of a principle for which India has consistently contended. The decisions taken as to the future composition of the Legislative Council in Fiji may be regarded as satisfactory from the Indian standpoint. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act of 1936 will be of

(Continued on Page 10.)



Mr. Shankerrao Deo. Member of the Working Committee and President of the Maharashtra P. C. C., has been elected Chairman, Reception Committee, of the Faizpur Congress.

AGITATION AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD

Issue To Be Discussed By Berar Congress Committee

YEOTMAL, Sept. 21.

Mr. Moropant Bhat, President, Pusad Taluk Congress Committee has given notice of a resolution on the Communal Award to be moved at the coming meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

The resolution is on all fours with the similar one of the Bengal Congress Committee on the question of interpretation regarding the right of a Congress Committee to pursue the agitation for rejection of the Communal Award.

Another resolution emphatically disapproves the arrangement in the Government of India Act regarding the indissoluble linking of Berar with the Central Provinces without adequate provision being made for effectively safeguarding the interests of Berar and emphasises the right of people to work for a solution of the issue on the principle of self determination.—A. P.

TRICHUR INVITES JAWAHARLAL

TRICHUR, Sept. 20.

Mr. E Ikkanad Warrier presided to-day over a meeting of the Trichur Congress Committee, at which it was resolved to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi on October 2, and also to request the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee to include Trichur in the list of places to be visited by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President.

The Committee also requested the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and the Madras Parliamentary Board to nominate at least one candidate from the State for election to the Legislature.—United Press.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR FINED

Sequel To Failure To Furnish Information To Police

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

Mr. Paul Ignatius, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and proprietor of a hotel in Vepery, was to-day fined Rs. 75 by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Egmore, on a charge of having failed to furnish information to the police regarding the arrivals and departures from the hotel.

The prosecution alleged that the proprietor did not furnish the information to the police as requested under the provisions of the licence granted to him.—United Press.

CONTEMPT OF COURT IN COCHIN?

State M. L. C. Hauled Up

ERNAKULAM, Seppt. 19.

On the grounds of having published articles calculated to bring a lower court of Cochin State and its presiding officer to contempt under the provisions of the newly enacted Cochin Contempt of Courts Regulation, the Cochin Chief Court have summoned Mr. K. M. Ebrahim, member of the Cochin Legislative Council and Editor of the "Karshaka Thozhitall" to appear before the Court on October 2, 1936.

This is the first offence ever taken cognisance of since the enactment of this Regulation a couple of months back.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY OF GUIDES FOR U. P. JOBLESS

Educated Youths' Move

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

There is reported to be a move among some young men here to organise an association of the educated unemployed of these provinces with the object of creating a corporate spirit among them and by a collective effort to find out a solution for the acute unemployment.

The scheme is still in its preliminary stage. It is proposed to create an 'Assembly of Guides', consisting of prominent people through which an attempt will be made to bring employers in close touch with the educated unemployed. The function of the Association will not be merely in the nature of a service securing agency but it would also aim at tackling the wider and more intricate problem of discovering avenues of employment, the report of the Unemployment Committee being kept as a guide.—A. P.

The second session of the Central Provinces and Berar Merchants' and Factory Owners' Conference will be held at Saugor.

BHAVNAGAR MERCHANTS DECLARE BOYCOTT

No Goods To British India

HITCH WITH CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

BHAVNAGAR: September 20.

Contractors and coolies are working at break-neck speed day and night to load the wagons at the bunder with goods released from the bonded warehouses.

The British Customs authorities first informed the Bhavnagar State that from the 11th September, all foreign goods, coming from Bhavnagar when not accompanied with proper certificate, with all columns filled accurately and with original home invoices, would be confiscated.

Sir Prabhashanker on receipt of this order at once hurried to Delhi and Simla and could, with very great difficulty, secure ten days more for the execution of the above order.

To-day is the last day and that is why the merchants are removing their foreign goods from the State-bonded warehouses and despatching the same to British India, lest they might be confiscated for some discrepancies in the forms to be submitted.

Sir Prabhashanker was informed in a meeting of traders of the conditions of the Bhavnagar port and the attitude of the British Government. He then advised them either to cancel their orders of foreign goods or divert the consignments to Bombay instead of to Bhavnagar. The traders are busy sending cablegrams to cancel the orders.

LONDON MISSION.

Sir Prabhashanker left on the 17th inst. for Delhi and Simla and he is proceeding to London for the final settlement of the Bhavnagar Bunder problem.

The Bhavnagar traders and various associations have passed resolutions to the effect that no goods should be booked by rail to British India.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities have informed the Bhav- ... State Railway that only 40 ... s a day will be accepted and ... d at Viramgam and Dhan- ... a.

TRADE STRANGLED.

The trade of Bhavnagar Port is now totally strangled, and the Government have taken such steps that it is impossible for traders to import foreign articles to Bhavnagar Port.

About one lakh bags of foreign Java sugar are lying in the warehouses of the State which has lent money to the merchants.

The Bhavnagar State authorities have afforded all the facilities by way of loans of money and special goods trains to the traders to remove their foreign goods from the bond and to despatch them to British India. The offices of the Customs and the D.C.I. are kept open day and night for the last five days.

MERCHANTS CANCEL ORDERS.

The new condition that Government has imposed is to supply the original invoice of the manufacturing company, which is almost impossible. The mercantile community of Bhavnagar and foreign firms are alarmed at this condition. A meeting was held on Wednesday of all mercantile bodies when it was resolved not to send a pound of commodity to British India after the 21st inst. Merchants have sent telegrams to A.G.G. and the Bombay Government. A number of merchants have cancelled their orders.

JAWAHAR CANCELS VISIT TO CALCUTTA

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has informed Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose at Simla that at the request of the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, he has cancelled his proposed visit to Calcutta on 26th September and that he would fix some other date for his Bengal tour after Mr. Bose's return to Calcutta.—United Press.

HARMONY THROUGH LITERATURE

Bengal Novelist's Method For Bringing About Communal Unity

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Dr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the foremost Bengali novelist, suggested a new method of establishing communal harmony between the Hindus and Muslims of this province, replying to a congratulatory address presented to him at a public reception held at Howrah Town Hall to-day under the auspices of different organisations of the district including the Municipality and District Board.

Continuing, Dr. Chatterjee said that it was not within his province to go into the question as to how far a solution of the communal problem would lie in concentrating attention on common economic issues affecting members of the two communities. That was the business of politicians and economists but he believed that by sympathetic handling of the various problems affecting the two communities through literature it might be possible to create an atmosphere in the country favourable to bringing the communities closer together

To this task, concluded Dr. Chatterjee, he had decided to devote the rest of his life.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

THERE'S ONE WAY TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE POLICE KNOW--DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS PANEL?
IT'S THE BACK OF THE BIG MIRROR IN THE NEXT ROOM
8-24
I-I CAN SEE THROUGH IT!
YES, BUT FROM THIS SIDE ONLY---- IT'S ONE-WAY GLASS!
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved
SEE THAT LITTLE GUY NEXT TO THE CROUPIER?--GET HIM!
LYMAN ANDERSON
MACHFIELD WANTS YOU!
MACHFIELD!--
--NO, NO! I AIN'T DONE NOTHIN'!

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